

**SAMUEL GULLY & CO**

**Ribbons**

PRETTY RIBBONS  
AT GOOD LUOK PRICES.

There is some good luck for you at our ribbon counter. We recently purchased from a large New York manufacturer (for cash) a large quantity of ribbons. He needed cash so we bought the ribbons cheap. We sell them one half and one-quarter the regular prices.

The lot comprises a large assortment of plaid, stripe, fancy novelty and gauze ribbons, widths Nos. 16, 22, 30, 40 and 60, the regular prices are 50c to \$1 a yard. We offer choice of the entire lot at only

**25c a yard**

**For Saturday**

We expect a large shipment of linen dress skirts.

**Prices 59c to \$4.00.**

**SAMUEL GULLY & CO**

**Receiving**

Every day direct from the grower hence none in the city have fresher goods. Currants, Red and Black Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Blueberries, String Beans, Peas and all kinds of Vegetables.

**Also.....**

A full line of Olives in bottles, Pin Olives, Canned Chicken, Sardines and all the luxuries that add to the comforts of life during the hot days.

Picnic parties quickly supplied.

**M. V. N. BRAMAN**

101 Main St.

Telephone 220.

## ATTENTION CENTERED ON SANTIAGO.

The Bombardment of the City Has Not Yet Commenced, According to Secretary Alger.

## HAWAIIAN COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

Admiral Sampson Thinks Three of Spain's Sunken Ships Can Be Saved. Peace Overtures in the Air, But None Yet Made.

### NOT FIGHTING YET.

It Is Not Believed Bombardment of Santiago Has Commenced.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Alger when asked at 1:30 o'clock if fighting had been resumed at Santiago replied: "I do not think so."

### THE AMERICAN LOSSES

At Santiago Are Now Known Definitely. The List Tomorrow.

Washington, July 9.—General Shafter telegraphs: "The complete report has been received today of our losses on July 1 and 2. The killed are 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; the wounded 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men. The missing are 79 enlisted men. Reports giving the names are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off tomorrow. SHAFTER."

### HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The President Appoints the Commission for Annexation.

Washington, July 9.—The President has appointed Senators Cullom of Illinois, Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic and W. F. Frear of Hawaii, commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolutions.

### Governor Goes to the Front.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 9.—Governor McCorson announces that he has been given an indefinite leave of absence from his duties as executive and that he will command as colonel the regiment of infantry now being recruited in the territories.

### Chinese Rebellion Critical.

Canton, China, July 9.—The rebels have captured Mong and Tienpang, and surrounded Wu-Chuen-Sien. Many internal revenue officers have been killed. The situation is critical.

### Clyde Line Steamer Burns.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—The Clyde line steamer Delaware from New York for Charleston and Jacksonville was abandoned off Barnegat last night on fire. The passengers and crew were saved by the life saving crew. There were 70 in all.

### Murderer Sentenced.

Salem, Mass., July 9.—Alfred C. Williams, convicted of the murder of John Gallo, was sentenced to be hanged on October 7 by Judge Sherman this morning. He protests his innocence to the last.

### War Into Africa.

Washington, July 9.—There has been considerable doubt as to whether the squadron would sail for Spain if the Madrid government ordered Camara's fleet to return, but it was stated, after consideration given to the matter, that the fleet would sail without fail.

"The orders to the fleet are no longer in the nature of a bluff," a high official said. "Commodore Watson will go to Spain, and he will go as promptly as possible."

It is expected that by next Thursday the fleet will be on its way across the Atlantic, and in the meantime the authorities will determine what additional ships should be placed under Commodore Watson's orders.

### No Negotiations For Peace.

Madrid, July 9.—All rumors as to peace negotiations are semi-officially declared to be unfounded.

A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged, Shafter again demanded that the city should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would be resumed Saturday noon. It concludes by saying that although Santiago lacks provisions it will defend itself until the end.

### A Spanish Canard.

Madrid, July 9.—The Spanish consul at Hong Kong cables that the insurgents at Cavite, Manila bay, have revolted against the Americans. He adds that a sharp fusillade was exchanged, and that the result is not known.

In another part of his dispatch the Spanish consul makes the assertion that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility because they include numbers of negroes.

According to a dispatch received here from Havana, Captain General Blanco openly urges the continuation of the war. The newspapers say that the moment has not arrived to seek for peace. One of them adds: "We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequences of the war."

### NESSLS MAY BE SAVED.

Three of the Spanish Ships May Be Recovered.

Washington, July 9.—Admiral Sampson cables the navy department that it is his opinion that three of the Spanish vessels in Sunday's fight may be saved. The Cristobal Colon is in good condition and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. It is expected by the department that the onslaught on the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago begins today.

### FORTY-EIGHT HOURS TO LEAVE.

Sampson Said to Have Given Spain Such Notice.

Madrid, July 9.—It is rumored that the Spanish government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Admiral Sampson has summoned him to order the evacuation of Cuba in 48 hours or the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

The newspapers say that the Spanish Minister of foreign affairs declared that no European power is disposed to intervene in behalf of peace unless the belligerents make a request to that effect.

### Camara on His Way Home.

Port Said, July 9.—The Spanish warships, under command of Admiral Camara, have arrived here on their way back to Spain.

### Camara Gets a Recall.

Cairo, Egypt, July 9.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippines, and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish ships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

### Sailed For Cuba.

Charleston, July 9.—The cruisers Yale and Columbia, with the Sixth Massachusetts and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois aboard, sailed today for Cuba. The work of trans-shipping the soldiers was accomplished without mishap. By some mistake one company of the Sixth Massachusetts was left on the wharves when the steamers started. Adjutant Butler Ames promptly chartered a tug and took them out to the transports.

General Miles and his staff arrived in the city at 6:30 p. m. yesterday, and went out to the Yale. It was stated positively that the two ships would sail for Santiago. The Sixth Massachusetts is expected on the Yale, while the Illinois men are on the Columbia. The expedition numbers 172 men. There are still in the city 4000, and others are expected from Chickamauga.

### Wounded Taken to Tampa.

Key West, July 9.—Four transports carrying wounded from Santiago entered the lower harbor yesterday afternoon with the intention of landing the most serious cases here. A government tug went out to them and gave some information which resulted in the hospital ships proceeding to Tampa. Key West is having its hands full in the attempts to minister to the 800 soldiers brought by the Iroquois Tuesday. The local facilities are limited, and the town just now, during the hottest spell of the year, is suffering from an ice famine in consequence of the breakdown of the only ice making plant in the place. Probably those conditions influenced a change of plans with regard to the latest cargoes of wounded.

### Town Wiped Out.

Cuba, Mo., July 9.—A courier from Steelville, the county seat of Crawford county, brought the news that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout Friday morning. The known dead are: Mrs. Louis Tucker and babe, St. Louis; Charles Abrams' daughter, St. Louis; Mrs. John Woods and two children; Mrs. James Taft and three children; Mrs. William Lesough, Luther S. Lesough, and a colored man, unknown.

As soon as the news was received a relief party started for the stricken town. The town was in ruins. Few buildings were left standing and groans of anguish could be heard on all sides as the searchers sought for loved ones among the debris. The waterspout occurred outside of the town, but swelled Yarkin creek, which came down in a mighty flood, sweeping all before it. Thirteen bodies have been recovered, but it is thought more have perished. Steelville was a town of 1000 inhabitants.

### NO PEACE OVERTURES

Have Yet Been Made by Spain Through Great Britain.

London, July 9.—Although peace rumors are numerous, and it is the general feeling that Spain may at any moment sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. At the foreign office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story this morning published by New York papers to the effect that Spain has made informal overtures for peace through the British ambassador at Madrid. They ridicule the alleged concessions attributed to Spain in the story published.

### MAY BE DECIDED TODAY.

Crucial Point in the Siege of Santiago City.

Port Antonio, July 9.—How long will Santiago hold out? That is the question asked through all the camp. The entire civil government of the city has already surrendered and come over to our lines for protection, deserting the military and denouncing the mad resistance at the expense of the destruction of Santiago. Thursday evening the civil government, the mayor and the president of the upper court of justice came to Caney and delivered themselves up to our forces. They had been forbidden by General Toral to leave the town, but fearing death in the bombardment or at the hands of the Spanish soldiers during the outburst attending defeat, they sneaked away, coming across the mountains in a crowd of other refugees and as soon as possible revealed their identity to the Americans.

Orders were issued to treat them with every possible consideration for their comfort. They told touching stories of hardships and the condition of the Spanish forces. They said that many of the poor were practically starving; that rice and black bread constitute the only food obtainable; that the Spanish losses in the two days' fighting were far greater than has been reported or estimated and that further resistance was nothing short of murder.

Thursday, when the break of day showed a white flag flying over the Spanish headquarters, it was supposed it meant surrender. Then out from the city came a messenger with another true flag. The bearer proved to be a commissioner from General Toral with an appeal for more time to think over a surrender, and a request that the English telegraph operators be sent back to the city so that Madrid and Havana might be appealed to for permission to hand the city over to the Americans. General Shafter, willing to make the victory as bloodless as possible, granted an extension of the truce to 4 p. m. today, and sent over to Caney to ask the British operators if they would go back to Santiago under Toral's promise of safety, and send the desired messages of appeal. They agreed to do this. So General Toral's commissioner was escorted through another part of our lines from that through which he had entered, his escort being particular to show him the points most heavily mounted for offense.

General Shafter has succeeded in getting his siege guns in commanding positions at the front, and Sergeant Borrowe has his dynamite gun repaired and in position on San Juan hill. Our troops have also fortified themselves with protected rifle pits, from which they will be able to do the enemy much harm, without themselves being especially exposed to the enemy's fire. In addition to these advantages gained on land by General Shafter, he has arranged with Admiral Sampson for the fleet to participate in the attack on the city.

Not a night has passed without finding the American lines pushed closer to the beleaguered city. General Lawton's entire division pressed forward at least 500 yards Thursday night, and when morning came the Spaniards were astonished to see a new line of American intrenchments only 400 yards from their own lines. By this move one of our regiments has obtained a position where it can enfilade past the enemy's intrenchments, which will be untenable after the firing begins. In fact, so strong has our position become that the Spanish troops will be unable long to endure the fire which will be turned on them if the negotiations for the city's surrender fail.

The men on the Iowa were the first to see the fleet coming out of the harbor. Somebody on the bridge shouted "What's that black thing coming out of the harbor?" A moment later the Iowa was at general quarters and the signal hoisted that the enemy's ships were coming out. In talking about the fight Commander Evans said: "The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than

the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa the Colon placed two 6-inch shells fairly in our starboard bow. One passed through the dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the waterline with the cofferdam, where it still remains. As it was obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard; being abreast of the Admiral Oquendo at a distance of 1100 yards, the Iowa's entire battery was opened. The punishment was terrific. Many 12 and 8-inch shells were seen to explode inside of the Oquendo, and smoke came out through her hatches. Two 12-inch shells from the Iowa pierced the vessel at the same moment—one forward and the other aft. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway, but she immediately resumed her speed and gradually ahead of the Iowa came under the terrible fire of the Oregon and Texas.

"At this moment the alarm of 'torpedo boats' was sounded, and two destroyers were discovered on the Iowa's starboard quarter at a distance of 4000 yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery, and a 12-inch shell cut the stern of one of them completely off. As this shell struck, a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head. "Meantime the Brooklyn and the Cristobal Colon were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at long range; and the Oregon, with her locomotive speed, was hanging well on to the Colon, also paying attention to the Vizcaya. The Teresa and the Oquendo were in flames on the beach just 20 minutes after the first shot was fired. Fifty minutes after the first shot was fired the Vizcaya put her helm to port, with a great burst of flame from the after part of the ship, and headed slowly for the rocks at Aceraderos, where she found her last resting place.

"As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and as the fast New York was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the 1200 or 1500 Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the American squadron commanded by Admiral Sampson. I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was as far as the depth of water would admit I lowered all my boats."



SPANISH BATTLESHIP VIZCAYA.

One man on the lost Vizcaya had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin, but he climbed over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him came a sailor whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted on board the Iowa with a tackle, but never a whimper came from him. Gradually the mangled bodies and naked well men accumulated until it would have been almost difficult to recognize the Iowa as a United States battleship. Blood was all over her usually white quarter deck, and 212 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid-fire battery on them. Finally came the boat with Captain Evans, commander of the Vizcaya, for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. The captain's guard of marines was drawn up on the quarter deck to salute him. As the chair was placed on deck the marines presented arms.

## Neckwear 1-2 Price

Is very attractive to shrewd buyers and disastrous to our profits but each department is offering its cut price bargains and we have some 40 dozen 25c wholesale neckwear which we will give you the pick of at

**12 1-2c Two for 25c**

Not old styles but new fresh shapes, colorings and make. Tecks, four-in-hands, bows and ties included. New additions to the 35c outing shirt sale include white neck-band woven chevrons, new up-to-date and ready sellers at 50c. 20 dozen basket weave, fancy colored balbriggan regular 50c quality, while they last 39c.

July Bargains all along the line

**C. H. CUTTING & CO.**

**WEBER BROS., CUT-PRICE SHOE STORE,**  
82 Main Street.

## SPECIAL SALE!

For this week we place on sale all of our Men's Fine Quality Colored Vici Kid and Willow Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed, manufactured by E. H. Stetson & Co., and sold for \$5 per pair by us regularly.

We place them now on sale at

**\$3.98 ---Per Pair--- \$3.98**

Now is your chance, gentlemen, to procure a fine bargain while the sizes are all here.

**WEBER BROS.,**

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

## Have You A Bank Account?

You should have. There may be a time when you will need it. You can have one just as well as not if you buy economically. We are selling

**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, AND COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS**

At prices, which, if you buy of us, and save the difference between our prices and the prices paid elsewhere, you can soon have a bank account.

**John H. C. Pratt,**

The Pioneer Cut Price Druggist

30 Main Street, Opposit State Street.

## SHOE BARGAINS

For the Ladies.

One lot Ladies' Russet Lace Shoes, good value at \$2, price for this week \$1.35.

One lot Ladies' Black Kid, Patent, Low Tip, Plaid Cloth, Top Lace Shoe, good value at \$2, price for this week, \$1.45.

Three lots of Ladies' very fine Russetts, Vici Kid, Fancy Vesting and Plain Kid Top Lace Shoes. These shoes we have sold for \$3.50 and \$4.40. Price for this week, \$2.85.

Do not fail to secure some of these bargains, as they will not last long at these prices. All the styles are shown in our window.

**H. P. MURDOCK & BRO.,**

[Formerly Martin Store.]

10 State Street.

North Adams.

---Let Us Repair Your Wheels or Watches---

'98 Hartford Tires,	\$2 00	'98 Trinity Tires,	\$1 50
" Vim Tires,	2 00	" Calc'm King Lamps,	3 50
" Regal Tires,	1 75	" Solar Gas,	3 00

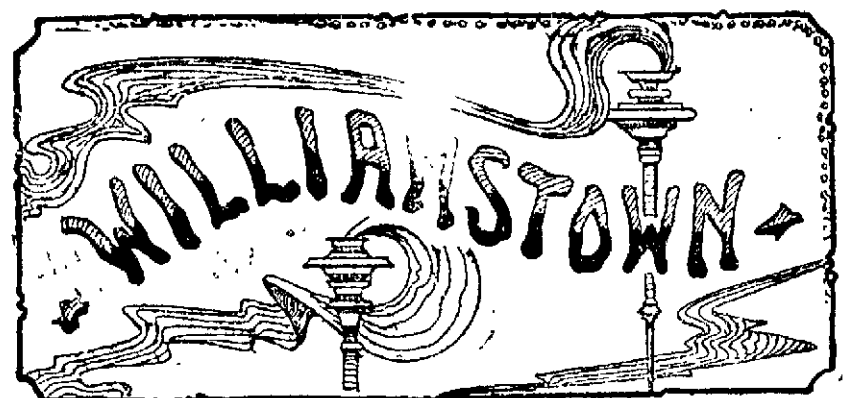
**GEO. E. PATTON COMPANY,**  
49 Center Street.

**LAWRENCE'S**  
103 5c CIGAR  
UNION MADE  
Our Leading 5c CIGAR.  
We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.  
TRADE SUPPLIED BY  
North Adams Drug Company,  
92 MAIN ST.  
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

The Commissioner of Public Works will hold his office each week day from 12 to 4 p. m. J. D. SMITH, Commissioner of Public Works





## An Unexpected Visitor—A Dangerous Fall—A Bad Bicycle Accident—They Cleared the Track—The Recruits Must Wait.

### A BAD BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Walter Wells, the young son of J. T. Wells, met with a painful accident Friday while riding on the track on Weston field with his brother, Carl. They were going around the track at a good pace, Carl being on the inside. At one point Carl did not turn quite quick enough and this brought him into a position where he would have been struck by his brother's wheel had not the latter also turned quickly to avoid a collision. As Walter turned aside his wheel struck a short post and was wrecked, and the rider was thrown heavily to the ground. His hands, wrists, head and face were severely cut and scratched and the wounds were filled with cinders from the track. His brother hastened home and Mr. Wells went after his injured son with a horse and wagon. Dr. Woodbridge was called and dressed the wounds, which were not dangerous, and the boy will be all right in a short time. He was fortunate in escaping much more serious injury. The wheel looked as if it had been in a railroad wreck.

### THEY CLEARED THE TRACK.

George M. Hopkins, the furniture dealer, tackled a bicycle the other day on the Weston field track, where he thought there would be room enough to exercise the fickle machine without discommodating anybody or endangering any one but himself. Very soon, however, after getting under headway he discovered two other cyclists on the track and shouted to them to get out of the way, adding by way of explanation, "I'm just learning." As is well known, the new rider came straight for any object he looks at and Mr. Hopkins' case was no exception. The other riders gave him the whole track and then had to push their wheels several rods out into the grass to keep from being run down. Seeing there was no safety on the track, they set their wheels aside and entered the grand stand to watch the further proceedings of Mr. Hopkins, and the story goes that when he came around and saw them he headed straight for the grand stand and struck it with a force that made it tremble. The exhibition closed with no one hurt and hereafter all Mr. Hopkins needs to do to be assured of a clear track is to simply announce his hours of practice.

### THE RECRUITS MUST WAIT.

F. H. Daniels, who has been enlisting men for the past two or three weeks, returned Thursday night from Boston, where he had been to consult Adjutant-General Carter and Colonel Wheeler. They informed him that the quota of Massachusetts was filled June 28 and that no more men can be taken unless there is another call. In towns where there are army and provisional companies may be formed, but in other towns all that can be done is to wait until more men are wanted. Mr. Daniels was assured that his recruits will be given an opportunity as soon as there is one and he will continue to take names. He already has 49 on his list.

### A DANGEROUS FALL.

Mrs. James Dumfrey of Water street fell down the cellar stairs in her house Friday and was seriously injured. She sustained a severe scalp wound, a cut across the forehead and another down across the nose. Dr. Hull, who dressed the wounds, took fourteen stitches. Besides these injuries the small bone in her left wrist was fractured. Mrs. Dumfrey is 76 years old and the accident is a very serious one for her. The accident was due to her poor eyesight, she mistaking the cellar door for another. Mrs. Dumfrey is the mother of Constable Dumfrey, who is well known in this section.

### AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.

As John B. Wright was boiling swill at Mason's piggery on the mountain Friday he heard a sound in a ravine near the building and when he looked in that direction he saw in the brush what he thought to be a large dog. Mr. Wright picked some stones and was preparing to start the dog from cover when he discovered that it was not a dog, but a large deer. The deer approached to within about six rods of Mr. Wright and stopped, and after looking at him intently for a short time he turned and walked away. Mr. Wright says it was one of the largest deer he ever saw.

W. H. Mason says he will start his stone crusher next week. The screen did not come with the crusher, but it was expected Friday or today and as soon as it is in position the stone crushing outfit will be in running order. W. H. Mason bought of Miss Alice Brown the standing grass on her 40-acre flat next to the river, and Friday morning he put five mowing machines into it. The grass was all cut before night and considerable of it stacked. It was estimated that the mowing would yield 50 tons.

Albert Ranscheusen of Newark, N. J., returned home today after a week's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Ranscheusen.

The cup has been removed from the drinking fountain and people who drink there now have to sip from their mouths to the spout. This is probably taken away by some boys.

A party of people from this town are in camp at Pontiac lake. The lawn festival to be given at St. Patrick's patronage Tuesday evening will be a pleasant event. The children will sing patriotic songs and there will be music and dancing. Refreshments will be served and all who attend will have a good time. Admission will be 25 cents and supper will be served at a low price. The proceeds will go to the church.

Jerry Locke has gone to live with his son George on Mescham street. His home on Water street will be put in thorough repair and rented.

Mrs. John Duntun of Washington,

## The Easy Food Easy to Buy, Easy to Cook, Easy to Eat, Easy to Digest. Quaker Oats At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

D. C. has arrived in town to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. S. C. Pratt. Mr. Duntun will come later to spend his vacation.

Joseph Quinn has resigned his clerkship in the postoffice to take a position in Neyland & Quinn's store, and is succeeded by Frank Pratt, who began his duties Friday.

F. J. Pease of the sewer committee has completed the Arnold street sewer and will lay lateral connections with the Cole avenue sewer before the stone road is built in order to avoid the necessity of digging up the road when it is desired to connect houses. In Southworth avenue \$300 worth of sewer will be laid from the high school house toward Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Smedley returned from their wedding tour on the 5.40 train Friday afternoon. A four-horse tally-ho load of young ladies met them at the depot.

**DR. C. T. KINSMAN, Dentist.**  
Noyes block, Spring street, Williamstown.

\*Nice glass of cool lager or ale at Whalen's 1 West Main street.

\*Get your bicycle sundries at Hodge's. You will save money, 22 Summer street.

\*Strawberry shortcake, with cream, at Hodge's tonight and every night.

\*Luggage carriers, 15c; Toe clips, 15c; a coil Tire, \$1.75; at Hodge's, 22 Summer street. Tel. 223-4.

The population of North Adams, is about 22,000, and we would say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, price 25 and 50c. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

\*Whalen, 1 West Main street delivers pure lager or ale in cases to any part of the city.

**Pyrocure.**  
An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

\*Bicycles for sale and to rent 22 Summer street, Telephone 223-4.

### WHILE THE WAR LASTS,

All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures, aches, tired, sore, swollen feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

### MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

### Sunstroke Infections.

Dr. L. Sambon, who is considered by The British Medical and Surgical Journal an authority on such matters, says that sunstroke is infectious and is produced by a specific germ.

Dr. Sambon's theory is that sunstroke is a germ disease requires great heat for its development, but is not directly caused by heat. He maintains that sunstroke is unknown in many of the hottest parts of the world, nor in the temperate areas is it prevalent in the warmest years or in the hottest season of the year.

Dr. Sambon concludes, from carefully verified facts, that the geographical distribution, the endemicity, the occurrence of epidemics, the characters of the symptoms, the very definite lesions, the liability to relapse and other points in the natural history of the disease are strong arguments for regarding malaria as belonging to the same category as yellow fever, dengue and certain other tropical affections universally acknowledged to depend on specific germs—germs not those grown and transmitted to man and from man to man high atmospheric temperature is necessary, but which, though occurring in, are certainly not created by, high atmospheric temperature.

### A Well-Known Insurance Man Recommends Curo Blood Tonic.

Mr. Thomas D. Lynch, a well-known life insurance man of New York and Massachusetts, makes the following statement in regard to Curo Blood Tonic:

"During the past six months I have been troubled greatly with indigestion and intestinal disturbances. I was recommended to try Curo Blood Tonic and did so.

"After taking two bottles I was greatly relieved and most cheerfully recommend this preparation. I believe Curo Blood Tonic is an excellent blood, stomach, liver and nerve tonic."

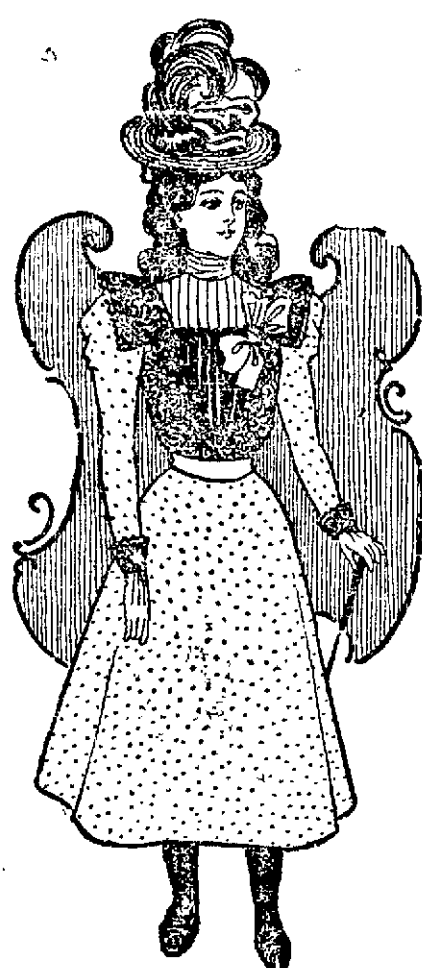
Regular \$1 bottles for 25c, to introduce at Malone's Eagle street, Parley's Holden street, North Adams, Riley's, Adams.

Curo Oil instantly relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, stiff joints, pains and aches of any kind. Regular 50c, bottle for 25c, to introduce,

### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

What Is Worn by Well Dressed Little and Half Grown Girls.

Full bodices remain in favor for little girls, as they are easy to make and comfortable to wear. Skirts are usually plain, but may be gathered all around or cut with a tablier. Trimming is used for the skirt of party or other nice dresses, velvet, ribbon, galloon insertion or embroidery being applied horizontally, vertically or in a simulated square shape. One of the newest models shows a girl's frock in which the skirt consists of three flounces. This is a pretty style for thin, overgrown children, who are apt to look awkward and woody in a plain skirt. Blouse bodices, with or without a basque, are belted in, but the belt is plain and is fastened with a rosette, a bow or an unpretentious buckle, jeweled, enameled and wrought metal belts being confined to grown persons. Children's shoes are puffed a little at the top and almost invariably have a cap or an



GIRL'S DRESS.

epaulet to give a wide effect to the shoulders. The guimpe, yoke or little plastron of the bodice serves for the disposal of what trimming is employed. Children's skirts should never be scant or close fitting at the waist behind, but should have an ample fullness there, and it is hardly necessary to say that the skirt and bodice should be sewed or buttoned firmly together.

The dress illustrated is of gray challie with pink and white figures. The blouse of cream guipure opens over a full front of pink silk gauze and has a plaited yoke of the same goods. The sleeves are of challie, with guipure caps and cuffs. The pink belt is fastened by a silver buckle, and a bow of pink satin is placed on the left side of the bodice. JUDIC CHOLLET.

### SUMMER FASHIONS.

Artistic Designs of New Fabrics and Those Who Make Them.

It is impossible to avoid mentioning mousseline de soie when dress is in question, for this year it is universally employed for millinery, gowns and wraps. Even cloth costumes, jackets and caps do not escape association with it, for in the form of tiny ruffles it outlines revers and basques or completely covers yokes, chemisettes, etc.

Beauty of material and harmony of coloring have quite as much to do with the success of this summer's gowns as does original trimming. Probably a hardly appreciable portion of the feminine public which wears and enjoys pretty fabrics realizes or even gives a moment's thought to the artistic feeling which goes into the designing of the goods and the experience and education which are necessary to the production of the lovely patterns which adorn brocades, broche materials



SILK COSTUME.

and stamped goods. Designing is not merely a trade. It is an art and requires brain and feeling as well as skillful handiwork and a knowledge of the machinery by which the designs are to be reproduced on the woven fabric. Perhaps the time will come when the designer's name will appear on the selvage of every yard of goods which is made from his pattern. An artist signs his pictures. Why not his designs as well?

The cut shows a gown of celadon green silk. At the top is a sort of basque or black satin embroidered with jet, from which a couple of black plaited mousseline do sole continue down each side of the tablier, fastened at the top by steel capochons. The bodice has a yoke to match the basque, and equities of mousseline frame a plaited chemisette. The toque of green straw is trimmed with red poppies and a black plume. JUDIC CHOLLET.

### The Cost of a Bullfight.

I was curious to know something about the prices paid for the different animals and was told that six fine horses would cost 9,000 francs and that the horses averaged about 250 francs apiece. "And the matadors, how much does he make," I asked.

"For risking his life, as I suppose he does every time he enters the arena?" "Guerrita receives \$1,000 for each corrida." "The answer was given in English, so that I should not fail to realize the importance of the sum. "And the less distinguished ones?" "Well, they, of course, have less. I suppose I may say between \$400 and \$600, according to the reputations they may have achieved."—Lucia Parry in Harper's Magazine for July.

**A Puff**

of smoke will tickle your nose with the finest tobacco flavor when your pipe contains

**LORILLARD'S Sensation Cut Plug**

Good for chewing and smoking.

2 ounce package 5 cents.

## W H GAYLORD

### For Summer

Come and see how well you summer needs have been provided for. In gathering the new stocks we have bettered our own best in two ways—the assortments are larger and the prices, almost without exception, are lower than ever before.

### In Wash Goods

Dimities, Organdies, Cordes, Batistes, Mullettes, Muslins, Percales, Indis, Linens, Dotted Swisses—everything that should be here.

### In Dress Goods

All the spring novelties have had their prices put down for quick closing. Be on hand for the bargains.

## W H GAYLORD

### THE NUT SHELL

15 Center St.

Entirely refitted and completely stocked with the purest and best brands of liquor for family and medicinal purposes.

TRY A BOTTLE OF OUR CARLISLE WHISKY. This whisky is bottled in bond under the direct supervision of the internal revenue department of the United States. It is 100 proof and well worth \$1.50 per bottle. OUR PRICE IS \$1.00. We carry a large stock of choice old wine which we sell for 35c, 50c and 75c per bottle. We make a specialty of Alley's East India Stock Ale 15c per quart bottle; also fine Old Porter and Pure Apple Cider at 15c per quart bottle.

### THE NUT SHELL

15 Center St.

J. B. KEANEY & CO  
Proprietors.

## Hot Weather Furnishings.

Negligee Shirts in newest fashionable colorings for summer. Soft front. Comfort, durability and elegance.

Known as the best.

### The Manhattan

The best known.

Light-weight Underwear in great variety of standard makes constantly in stock.

Inspect our handsome line of Summer Neckwear. They are strictly new in point of shape and design.

Wholly unlike anything before shown.

## P. J. BOLAND,

Boland Block, Main and Bank Sts.

## T. Mulcare,

28 Marshall Street

Bottlers of all Flavors Soda and Mineral Waters, Sole Agent for A. J. Houghton Co.'s Pavoria, Royal and Vienna Lager Beer, Highland Spring Sterling Pale Ale. Kissinger Saratoga Water. Alley's and Evens' Hudson Cream Ale.

Long Distance Telephone 155-3.

## ICE CREAM

Delivered to any part of the city.

Telephone Call 118-5.

## Perrault,

Baker and Caters

# Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

## Try Pyrocure—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefited. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

For sale by North Adams, Adams, Williamstown, North Pownall and Wilmington druggists.

## THE PYROCURE COMPANY,

North Adams, Mass.

# ALFORD Invites You

## To Read This:

A good double tenement house, in a very desirable location. lot 86x90; a number of good features about this property that will be given upon application, and the price is only \$3,500.

## And This:

Another double tenement house in the fifth ward that should, and undoubtedly will, find a ready purchaser. Price and particulars on application.

## And This:

A two-tenement house, just completed, in good locality, modern improvements, lot 45x108, \$3,500.

## And This:

A building lot, 54x93, in first-class neighborhood, all graded and ready to build upon, \$1,000.

## And This:

A new two-tenement house, 5 rooms each, lot 54x150, desirably located and good property for home and investment, \$2,500.

## Fire Insurance

In the Leading Companies.

# A. S. ALFORD,

## Real Estate and Insurance.

### 90 Main Street

## An Exceptional Building Lot on Holden Street,

OR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue

## Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

## "Forgotten all the Geography I Ever Knew."

then brush up on the subject. Get one of the Transcript Wall Maps—5 1-2 feet long by 4 feet wide, printed on extra heavy paper, mounted on rolls, already to hang—one of the best maps published by Rand, McNally & Co., the largest map publishing concern in the country. Printed on both sides; the United States on one side; on the other a complete map of the world. Counties, railroads, rivers, towns, etc. all correctly located. Such a map will enable you to follow the world's news intelligently and will be an educator for the children.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will give one of these magnificent maps, together with THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT delivered by carrier or sent by mail. Or if already a subscriber, you can secure the map upon payment of 75 cent accompanied by 12 coupons clipped from any issue of THE TRANSCRIPT.

## The Transcript Publishing Co.,

North Adams, Mass.

## Copley Square

--Hotel.

Huntington Ave., cor Exeter St., Boston.

A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel. Pleasant and conveniently located. One minute from Huntington Ave. Station, B. & A. R. R. Five to eight minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points pass the door.

Rooms Single or En Suite, with Private Bath.

American plan, \$5.00 per day and up.

European, rooms \$1.00 per day and up.

F. S. Risteen & Co.

## Judge A Jewelry Store

By its Watches and Diamonds. Judged in this way, we will not be found lacking, carrying, as we do, a full line of the celebrated Howard Watches and a large stock of Diamonds, every one reliable.

Wedding Gifts and Wedding Engraving are coming in for a good deal of attention just now. Be sure that we can fill your wants well and reasonably.

## L. M. BARNES,

5 Wilson Block

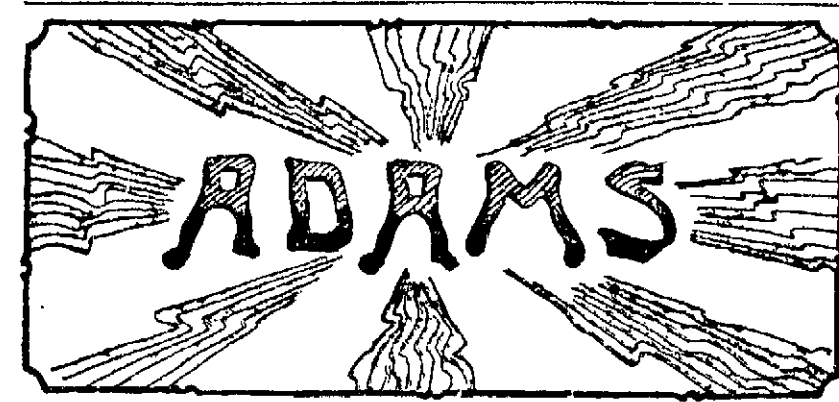
LADIES—Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST

DR. KING'S Star Ointment

PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Thousands of testimonials. A trial will convince you of their intrinsic value. Price 25c. Sold by druggists or by mail, 5c. per box. KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1090, BOSTON, MASS.





## CHURCH NOTICES.

## UNIVERSALIST.

The regular Sunday morning services will be held. No Sunday evening service.

## TRINITY METHODIST.

There will be the usual Sunday services. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening.

The regular meeting of the Epworth League will be held Sunday evening. The subject will be "The Rainbow of Christian Character."

The regular meeting of the pastor's class will be held this evening.

ST. MARK'S.

The Ladies' society will serve their regular supper next Tuesday evening.

BAPTIST.

Sunday will be the fifth anniversary of Rev. H. L. Foskett's pastorate. His subject for Sunday morning will be "The Mission of the Christian Church." There will be special music.

No Sunday evening service.

The regular meeting of the Young Peoples' union will be held Sunday evening.

The Woman's union will meet at the church parlors Tuesday afternoon in the interest of foreign missions. The subject will be "Mission Work in Western China."

ORDER FOR NEW LIGHTS GIVEN.

At last the prudential committee has completed its plans for the disposition of the new electric lights, the money for which was appropriated at last spring's town meeting. The order was given Supt. H. B. Wyman of the Adams Power company and the new lights will be placed as follows:

On the corner of Fisk and Enterprise streets, on Alger street to give light up the hill, on the corner of Dean and Spring street, on the corner of Smith and First streets, on the corner of Jordan and Mill streets, on the corner of Summer and Murray streets, on the corner of Sayles and Hastings street and the light at Forest park, which has been private will be made public.

The following changes will also be made in present lights. The light on the corner of Harmony and Temple streets will be moved west to throw light on Temple street. The light on the north end of Bellevue avenue will be set farther north to light up the hill to Crandall street, the light at the corner of Spring and Summer streets will be moved north to Cherry street and the light on the corner of Burt and Columbia street will be placed directly over Columbia street. When these new lights are placed and the changes are made the effect will be much better.

DOING GOOD WORK.

The Woman's Relief Corps of George E. Sayles post, G. A. R. is making a record for itself of which it may be proud. In response to a call from the Veterans association to societies to aid in helping families of Company M members, the relief corps held a dance at Forest park pavilion last week. The proceeds were divided as follows: \$10 to the Veterans association, \$10 to the Massachusetts hospital, \$10 to the remainder will be kept by the ladies who will expend it from time to time in personally aiding the families. Besides this the ladies have started a new scheme by which to aid the defenders of the country. They respectfully ask that all persons who may wish to help the soldiers send old sheeting to Mrs. M. M. Whitcomb, on Park street, or to Mrs. Mattie Simmons at Maple Grove. This sheeting will be taken in charge by members of the corps and made into bandages for the wounded. They would be pleased to receive donations of new cloth to be used in making night shirts for the wounded men. All donations must be sent in by Tuesday as the articles will be sent to the hospital ship which sails for Cuba, Friday.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

James Bratchy, who drives for George Mausert, had a rather narrow escape from serious injury Thursday evening. He was driving a large bottling wagon on Fisk street and was about to cross the railroad near the Renfrew company's jacquard mill. The 6:19 train south was coming along and the noise of the heavy wagon hindered his hearing the train. Suddenly the engineer tooted the whistle and rang the bell. Mr. Bratchy saw his predicament and hastened to get out of the way. The air brakes of the train were applied and the wagon just crossed the track as the train passed by.

LITTLE BOY RAISES OLD GLORY.

C. A. Waters held a flag raising at his home on 1st street Friday afternoon. The auspiciousness of the occasion was added to since the flag was raised by a two and a half years old boy, J. Wells Thompson, Jr. Mr. Waters had a 46 foot flag pole set in front of his residence and when a number of the neighbors and friends had gathered, he arranged everything and had his grandson raise "old glory." It was a big task for the little tot but he did his work nobly. All present enjoyed the occasion. The flag is 5 by 8 feet and is of the best material.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

Brunswick Kipper, 16 years old, grandson of L. V. Brown, accidentally shot himself at his grandfather's home on Commercial street Friday evening. It was late in the evening and he was in his room cleaning a 32-caliber revolver. By some way the weapon was discharged and the bullet went through the palm of his left hand and entered the upper and inner portion of his left thigh. Drs. H. B. Holmes and J. F. Crowley of this town and F. K. Padock of Pittsfield attended him. The bullet as yet is not removed but the boy is as well as could be expected.

There will be a dance at Hoosac Valley park this evening. The Ladies' Adeline orchestra will furnish music. F. D. Field will prompt.

An accident happened on Columbia street Friday afternoon as the result of a reckless bicycle rider. An account of it may be read under North Adams news.

Andrew Scott has taken a position delivering newspapers for Newsdealer, Burdick.

Henry Johnson of Burt street has moved his family to North Adams.

Mrs. George Curtis and son, George, Jr., of Jersey City, N. J., are visiting friends in town.

There will be a meeting of the A. O. H. society in their rooms Sunday. Important business will be transacted and a full attendance of members is requested.

Miss Minnie Thrall of North Adams is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Butler of Park street.

Miss Agnes Platt of New London, Conn., is the guest of Miss Eva Southworth of Park street.

Mrs. J. Riordan of Renfrew and family are visiting friends in Springfield.

The Woman's Missionary union of Trinity Methodist church met Friday evening at the home of Miss Jennie Gurney. Ice cream and cake were served.

The funeral of Theodore Russell was held from Notre Dame church this morning at 8.30 o'clock.

Columbia street was blocked Friday evening to teams. The road roller was at work all night crushing the stones and gravel at the "Dugway." The road is being repaired and the job is a good one.

Misses Jennie Gurney and Ida Foote left today for a visit with Cunningham friends.

Rev. M. J. Coyne will go into retreat at Holy Cross college next week.

Mrs. John H. Allen of Mill street is visiting in New York.

Daniel Sullivan is home from Arlington, N. J.

John J. Daley has purchased the suit patterns of C. E. Legate and is ready to show them to the men of the town. He will also be pleased to quote his prices for custom made tailoring at his tailoring establishment in the Armory building.

J. Wiethauser of Cummington is visiting in town.

The annual meeting and election of the Adams Co-operative bank will be held Tuesday evening.

Miss Anna Donovan of Friend street left today for a visit with friends in Fall River.

C. E. Jenks spent Friday in Pittsfield.

Mrs. R. A. Whipple is visiting friends in Ithaca, N. Y.

There will be a dance at Hoosac Valley park this evening. The Ladies' Adeline orchestra will furnish music.

Enoch Arden With Variations.

Tennyson has enshrined in verse the story of the sailor who returns home after years of absence to find his wife married. M. Zola has also written a short tale on the same sort of subject, and a real version of the tell-tale truth comes from the prosaic district of La Chapelle in Paris.

It appears that during the Franco-German war M. Binot, a grocer of Vincennes, was supposed by his wife to have been killed in one of the battles around the city. Previously his house had been shelled by the Prussians, and his wife went away from Vincennes with her child. When the war was over, Binot returned to his suburban town, and, seeing his old residence destroyed, arrived at the conclusion that his wife and child were killed and buried beneath the ruins. Drying his tears, he set to work again, made money and remarried. Meanwhile his wife heard of his return, but kept away from him and brought up her son Gustave, who is now a married man, under the impression that his father was killed in battle.

Lately the original Mme. Binot had a dispute with one of her friends, who happened to be in the possession of the secret. The friend, in order to have revenge, told Mme. Binot's son that his father was alive and living at La Chapelle. Thither Gustave Binot repaired and found him dining with the other Mme. Binot in a restaurant.—Paris Letter.

Horse's Expressive Head.

"Talk about education, that horse of Major Bartlett's, of the First regiment, has got more sense and patriotism than a whole lot of people." The speaker was Robert E. Lee, the now famous private, who, after being rejected a half dozen times, finally got into the Second battalion and was assigned to duty as orderly to Major Bartlett. "That horse, sir," continued the "General," "he is known as 'was being carried by a recruit. The man didn't know his business, sir, and he didn't half do his work. Just as he had combed out the horse's tail as a finishing touch and was getting away, the horse shot out his hind legs, snorting, as the recruit went up into the air, 'Remember the mane.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BADLY BEATEN.

The Enemy's Forces are Routed in North Adams.

As fee the enemy's ships before the armored squadrons of Uncle Sam, so are retreating useless remedies for catarrh before the steady success of California Catarrh Cure. The best arguments are facts, and facts accomplished cannot be doubted. Facts accomplished have convinced North Adams people. Other remedies may be pleasant, but as a well-known physician lately said: "To waste time on useless remedies is dangerous, for in the treatment of all diseases time is everything." And that California Catarrh Cure works surely and swiftly; that its success is not approached by any other remedy ever compounded is proved by such cases as this:

Henry Armstrong, a well known North Adams mason, who lives at 160 Ashland St., says: "I have been troubled with catarrh for a long time; suffering with severe headaches, so that I could not work, hawking, spitting and often gagging, especially in the morning, which sometimes caused me to lose my breakfast. My throat troubled me a great deal and the odor from the breath was very bad. I have doctored and spent lots of money, but never found anything so effective as California Catarrh Cure, which I got at Burlington and Darby's. It has helped me in every way. I now notice no unpleasant odor, and am able to retain my breakfast. It is great medicine."

In cases of Hay Fever, California Catarrh Cure gives you immediate relief. Use it now, and you may entirely avoid next season's attack of the malady, by getting the mucous membrane into a strong, healthy condition, that resists inflammation. Sold by all druggists, 1 cent; three times as much, one dollar.

# Vinol

As a tonic reconstructor we believe to be in every way preferable to beef, wine, iron or cod liver oil in any conceivable form.

We know that Vinol is delicious to take and on account of its being absolutely free from grease it is as valuable in summer as in winter for wasting diseases.

WILSON HOUSE DRUG STORE,

Special Vinol representative.

REVOLUTION OR EVOLUTION

Change by Violence Was Essential When Change by Law Was Impossible.

For more than a century the people of America and western Europe have been in a tremendous ferment. Nothing like the activity of these 100 years has been known since the religious awakening and the accompanying revival of learning in the sixteenth century. The century has been marked by revolution and progress, and for the last 66 years by the development of a new energy in the process of political evolution, or, rather, by the transformation of an old potentially into a force which has supplanted physical revolution. Sir Henry Maine's chapter on this force—the force of legislation—was designed to show the crudity of an idea which underlies the feverish activity of democracies in enacting laws, the idea that nature loves change, although in all nonpolitical relations it is clear that men love to preserve old habits and to cling to old ideas.

It is true, as I said, that before the passage of the reform bill of 1832 the English parliament scarcely ever legislated, for it is true that it was not until the people finally succeeded in establishing the principle that government is for them, for their happiness, for their liberty, for their good, that the making of laws became the most serious business government. Revolution was the predecessor of the rage for legislation. Change by violence was essential when change by law was impossible.

When he brooded the scorn and anger of the church which had always been more to him than to most of his priests and challenged by the same act his own past in order to do justice to the people of another creed, and when he made a righteous peace with the Boers in the face of a storm of English wrath, he rose to a greatness in character that will be measured in future time with clearer eyes than now.—Atlantic for July.

Gladstone's Place in History.

Gladstone's place in English history will be high, and it will be quite apart from any other. He will have no near companionship in his fame. It will be, we think, an eminence assigned to moral qualities more than to intellectual powers. The very sincerity that his enemies have denied to him will be counted perhaps the loftiest of his claims. It will be seen that few men of brilliant gifts and great ambitions have sought with his earnestness for the right in what they did or stood with his courage by what they found it to be.

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Those Spaniards seem to be a happy, optimistic people.

"Yes, they take life easily."—Town Topics.

No Time for Mischief.

Having to work very hard every minute is as good for a man's soul as religion.—Athens Globe.

He Couldn't See Them!

Foreigner—Vat for you peoples all run?

Boy—Runnin for a mad dog!

Foreigner—Mad dog? Vat for should zey want a mad dog?—New York Journal.

The Calcium King Gas Lamp is the best. Only \$3.75 at Hodge's. Tel. 223-4.

Nice glass of cool lager or ale at Whalen's 1 West Main Street.

NORMAN ROSCH, Carpenter,

19 Pebble Street.

Workshop near Harrington's Market, Center Street.

Good work at Moderate Prices.

Have Your Piano Polished.

F. Eppenhauer, formerly in the employ of the leading piano companies of Springfield, is now located on Dean street, in Adams. He is an expert piano polisher and is now polishing Thomas Welch's piano which went through the fire at the Chesbire hotel two years ago. If you want your piano to look as good as new, call and see him and inspect his work. Leave or address all orders at the

ADAMS HOUSE,

Myrtle St., Adams, Mass.

Corker Tires are Guaranteed Puncture Proof--

The Rider is Thus Insured.

We believe so thoroughly that we have a tire which is practically puncture proof that we hereby undertake to replace within six months after its purchase, which shall be punctured by accident within six months after its purchase.

Call for Sample Section at

HUNT & SEAMAN,

North Adams, AGENTS.

The Old Style Tire, broad tread.

The Corker Tire, narrow tread.

In the War of Value

These must win. We are showing over six hundred styles in spring and summer wools for gentlemen's wear. Our woolen jobbers are anxious to close them out at a great sacrifice to make room for their Fall goods. We are anxious to do business and are prepared to meet them half-way. We are selling black and blue city worsted suits for \$26, or regular price \$33, and we are showing over fifty styles in fancy and worsted suitings ranging from \$25 to \$35 per suit, regular price \$32 to \$42 per suit. All our work is made on the premises and we guarantee it to be satisfactory or your money back.

J. O'Brien & Co., Tailors,

55 Eagle Street.

## A VICARIOUS PENANCE.

Twenty Generations Have Borne a Cross in Seville's Holy Week Procession.

In the July Century Stephen Bonal, into of the American legation at Madrid, describes "Holy Week in Seville." In describing the procession of silence Mr. Bonal says:

But there is one muffled figure that bears the heaviest cross and walks painfully with unshod and shackled feet over the uneven stones, who, owing to the strange and peculiar penance he performs, cannot hope to enjoy the anonymity of his brother penitents. The self-imposed penance of the fathers in Seville would seem, even as the weight of their sins, to be visited upon their children unto the last generation of their seed. At least it is true that the staggering youth before us is the twentieth of his name and line who has done vicarious penance for the sins of his forefathers, a celebrity of the sixteenth century who looked "on beauty charming" with the eyes of Don Juan Tenorio. He was finally captured, the legend relates, by a Barbary corsair and carried a prisoner to Oran, where, manacled and chained, he spent many a long and weary day, wishing that he were dead. But while he pined hopelessly in prison he made a solemn vow that, should he ever regain his liberty he would walk barefooted and humbly bearing his cross behind the Christ of the great power in every madrigal, or morning procession, and, further, he vowed that he would make the annual accomplishment of this vow a charge upon his estate for all time by providing that, should any one of his male descendants fall in its performance, his portion of the estate should go to enrich the foundation of a convent.

There have been no defaulters among the old gallant's heirs, and, though the present bearer of the proud name is a perfumed and scented polio, a duke of Seville society, he, too, did not shrink from the sacrifice necessary to keeping the money in the family, and I regret to say that as he came meekly along in this strange guise his appearance excited much amusement among the other polios, whose inheritance had come to them without so unpleasant a condition, and at the sight of his bruised and bleeding feet much money was wagered on the question of whether he would be able to lead the cortillon at the Duke of Alba's on Easter Monday.

But perhaps the strangest of all the array of silent maskers who followed the Christ of the great power was a little girl of some 19 summers, clothed in her communion robes, veiled and ghostly apparel for this dark hour before the dawn. Her eyes were blindfolded, and unlike the hoods of the Nazarenes there was not left the smallest aperture through which she might look to choose and pick her way. She carried a golden chalice in one hand, while with the other she groped and felt her way. Every now and then, misled by the deceiving echo of the music, she would turn out of the way, now to the right and now to the left. Once she stumbled and fell, and when she rose in her confusion started to walk back the way she had come, but the Nazarenes caught her by the hand and directed her on her way again. The little girl in the white communion dress symbolized that faith which is blind.

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J. O'Brien & Co., Tailors,

55 Eagle Street.

## Don't Bother Soaking.

That's the Old way.

Minute Tapioca

Minute Gelatine

Require No Soaking. Comes Ready for use.

Our little booklet, over 200 Dainty Desserts (free) by mail for asking.

WHITMAN GROCERY CO.,

ORANGE, MASS.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills

Gluten will cure Blind Stomach and Bloating

Piles

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills

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Piles

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills

Gluten will cure Blind Stomach and Bloating

Piles



# The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5 a year.  
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 By the  
**TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
 C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.  
 From  
 The Transcript Building, Bank Street,  
 North Adams, Mass.

*I know not what record of sin awaits me  
 in the other world; but this I do know;  
 that I never was so mean as to despise a  
 man because he was poor; because he was  
 ignorant, or because he was black.*  
 —John A. Andrew.

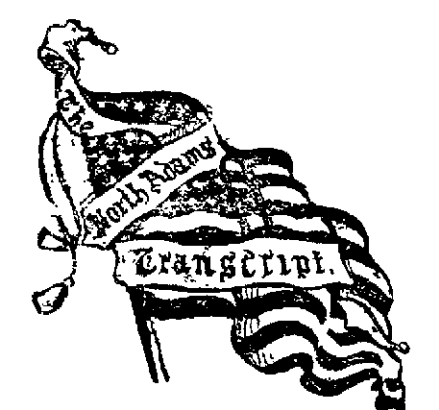
**MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
 The latest telegraphic dispatches from  
 all parts of the world are received ex-  
 clusively by The Transcript up to the  
 hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."  
 From the seal of the city of North Adams

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9, '98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are  
 the best business men in this commu-  
 nity. Their advertisements are worth  
 reading, and they are the firms with  
 whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics  
 are solicited by The Transcript. They  
 must be signed (not necessarily for pub-  
 lication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

## THE LADRONES.

Since the first American fleet con-  
 taining troops for the occupation of  
 the Philippines touched at the La-  
 drones, or Marianne Islands, the Stars  
 and Stripes have floated above them,  
 and an American military force has  
 held them as United States posses-  
 sions by right of conquest.

If we have recourse to our atlases  
 we shall find these obscure islands of  
 the Pacific situated north of the Car-  
 olines, stretched along between the  
 thirteenth and twenty-first parallels,  
 north latitude, and in longitude 141  
 to 146 degrees east of Greenwich.  
 There are about 20 islands in the  
 group, having a total area of 413  
 miles, and a population of about  
 11,000, only five of the islands being  
 inhabited. The three principal ones  
 are Guggan, Rota, and Lina. They  
 were discovered by Magellan in 1521,  
 and were settled by the Jesuits in  
 1667. They are of volcanic origin,  
 densely wooded and fertile, with a  
 salubrious climate.

Their products are tropical fruits,  
 sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco and in-  
 digo. These islands were called the  
 "Ladrones" (Robbers) it is said, be-  
 cause of the thievish propensities of  
 their inhabitants. Except as a coal-  
 ing station, they would hardly be  
 worth keeping.

## THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

The insurgent leaders of the Philip-  
 pines have fallen out among them-  
 selves. Aguinaldo has become suspi-  
 cious that the others are disloyal to  
 him. He is evidently a man of force  
 and courage. That he has ambitions  
 is shown by the way he holds out for  
 cordial co-operation with Commodore  
 Dorey. He does not want the Ameri-  
 cans to control the government, but  
 wishes to set up a "republic" in other  
 words a dictatorship of his own.

It is well known that the people of  
 the Philippines are not fitted to or-  
 ganize a republican form of govern-  
 ment. They have not yet reached that stage  
 of development. Aguinaldo's scheme is  
 the establishment of a power some-  
 thing like that possessed by the dic-  
 tators of the so-called republics of  
 South America. The indications are  
 that he is prepared to resist the as-  
 sumption of sovereignty by the Ameri-  
 cans hoping to control the land him-  
 self. This will complicate the work of  
 Gen. Merritt, but he will be able to  
 manage the case, backed, as he will be  
 by the sentiment of the commercial  
 classes.

The substantial people of the islands,  
 citizens and foreigners, prefer the  
 American rule to that of any other  
 country. The Spaniards themselves  
 feel the same way as against the in-  
 surgents.

## BRUTALITY, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.

This afternoon a police officer is, at  
 his own request, given a hearing on  
 the score of rumors which have been  
 circulated and statements which have  
 been made concerning his conduct in  
 an official capacity. These statements  
 if put in the form of a charge, would  
 make a most serious one of a brutal  
 offense. If they are not put in the  
 form of a charge and are not proven,  
 their circulation was an equally brutal  
 offense. Statements that make the  
 blood of a civilized man grow hot are  
 not to be lightly made nor lightly  
 passed over. Mayor Cady is perform-  
 ing a plain duty in the earnestness of  
 his reception of the statements made  
 to him, and the officer is asserting his  
 right in demanding speedy investiga-  
 tion. The guilt of such a charge would  
 merit the severest official punishment  
 and the same abhorrence that do the  
 stories of frantic barbarity in their  
 beating of helpless women to their  
 death in an ocean tragedy. The police  
 officers are almost supreme in their  
 control of a prisoner, innocent or  
 guilty and misuse made of this power,  
 which is awful when its full meaning  
 is considered, would demand the most  
 zealous indignation of an insulted city.  
 It is only by considering this entire sit-  
 uation of the possibility of guilt that  
 one can realize the possible brutali-  
 ty of such statements published to  
 the world on evidence as yet insuffi-  
 cient.

A number of annexationists entered  
 a Rio Grande Southern train on  
 Colorado the other day and relieved  
 the passengers of all that they had.

The psalm-sung Christian En-  
 deavorers have turned Nahviar into a  
 Song-lago.

The people of Hayti must be imita-  
 tive folks, for they have seized the  
 islands of Navassa.

The Nord Amerikanisher Tu nound  
 is holding its eighteenth bi-annual ses-  
 sion in San Francisco.

If Spain had been doing anything at  
 all these past ten weeks we might  
 not be co-operating with her in the  
 continuous operation of a prisoner's  
 exchange.

As the first steamer of the season  
 from St. Michaels brings no news of  
 the sinking of a Spanish fleet in Al-  
 askan waters, the great Klondike ex-  
 citement may be put down as a fizzle.

Those merchants who did not "give  
 trading stamps" are not unjustified  
 in smiling internally at the discom-  
 fort of those patrons who now have  
 books full of stamps, with no store to  
 take them.

The new revenue stamps bear a  
 picture of the Maine. Now the gov-  
 ernment is being criticized by a local  
 use of the stamps for not printing  
 them with the picture of a Spaniard  
 which, he says, "every one would  
 enjoy licking."

Ambassador Andrew D. White at  
 Berlin thinks the feeling of the mass  
 of Germans toward this country is  
 friendly, and that they are bound to  
 us by trade relations that are strong,  
 and by ties of kindred that are strong-  
 er. Furthermore, the German govern-  
 ment is strictly neutral, and will re-  
 main so.

The damage from mines in the harbor  
 of Santiago will not deter Sampson's  
 ships from undertaking to enter it.  
 There is more danger from the bat-  
 teries at Estrella, Socapa and Mofu  
 than from the mines. If our gunners'  
 practice at the land forts is as good  
 as it was on Cervera's ships, a few  
 hours' steady work ought to settle the  
 battery question.

Sampson ranks Schley and will be an  
 Admiral first, and that's where the  
 difficulty about the Santiago fleet  
 comes in. Schley bottled Cervera and  
 Schley crushed his fleet. He cannot be  
 promoted without jumping Sampson,  
 and Sampson was his commander at  
 the time he won his great fight.  
 There's no use of making trouble be-  
 tween the two, but it is a trying situ-  
 ation.

Many organizations in this city  
 have begun relief work in connection  
 with the war; one new one for that  
 purpose simply has been started, and  
 another is being extended from Adams  
 through the county. While there was  
 some delay in this city in starting the  
 work, there is an interesting interest in  
 it on all sides today. In view of the  
 many different calls, and the neces-  
 sity for organized effort to make the  
 work in different lines prompt and  
 effective according to the changing  
 needs, the suggestion that all the  
 work of the city be directed from one  
 source seems eminently suitable. In  
 union there is efficiency, as well as  
 strength.

## THE FRENCH NAVY.

Admiral Dupont Shows Its Weakness  
 Compared With England's Great Fleet.

Rear Admiral Dupont, writing in the  
 Gaulois on French and English navies,  
 says:

"The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the  
 campaign waged against us in the En-  
 glish press, the attacks of the British  
 minister on Russia, the general ill humor of  
 the English merchants, menaced every-  
 where in their interests, constitute dis-  
 rupting symptoms which it would be  
 puerile to ignore. The question naturally  
 arises, therefore, in every body's mind, is  
 the French navy ready for an eventual  
 struggle with the English navy? As re-  
 gards the number of ships now available,  
 as regards facility of concentration of  
 forces, the judgment of choice and the pre-  
 paredness of naval bases, our inferiority is  
 notorious. Since the application of the  
 naval defense act our neighbors have dou-  
 bled their resources by constructing with  
 a feverish haste. They have been able to  
 launch within a single year as many as  
 five battleships of from 13,000 to 16,000  
 tons, eight large cruisers and 23 smaller  
 vessels so that the disproportion, already  
 great, which existed between the two  
 navies has been enormously increased.  
 England can now put into line 34 battle-  
 ships of from 9,000 to 16,000 tons, 53  
 large cruisers and a very large number of  
 smaller vessels, among which should be  
 noted a numerous flotilla of very rapid  
 torpedo boat destroyers. Besides these ves-  
 sels, 20 older battleships, for the most part  
 remodeled, may be reckoned as a solid re-  
 serve to this already formidable force."

"What have we to set against this array?  
 Sixteen new battleships, 8 good coast de-  
 fense vessels, about 10 old battleships of  
 mediocre value and 28 modern cruisers.  
 Reckoning on both sides the vessels that  
 are of no use for service and taking into  
 account breakdowns and accidents, we  
 may say on the whole that the strength of  
 our navy is between a third and a half of  
 that of the English navy. The quality of  
 the smaller vessels in both navies is about  
 the same. The English vessels have in  
 general a look of greater strength, they  
 can go greater distances, and their ton-  
 nage is greater, which enables them to be  
 better armed and equipped. Their guns  
 are well placed, but less powerful at an  
 equal caliber. The speed is usually in-  
 ferior to ours and can be less easily kept up,  
 in spite of the nominal figures to be found  
 in the numerous lists published in both  
 countries."

"In a word, the value of similar types is  
 approximately the same, but we remain  
 in presence of a crushing numerical supe-  
 riority, and our inferiority is increased by  
 the inadequate preparation of stations out-  
 side Europe. While England is strongly  
 posted at the outlets of all the great mar-  
 time lines of the globe, we are reduced to  
 utilizing a few indifferently placed pos-  
 itions."

"We shall patiently bide our time, and  
 it will certainly come. Meanwhile we  
 shall organize an implacable system of pri-  
 vateering against the trade of our eventual  
 enemy. I know not what diplomatists  
 think of the convention of 1856, but as for  
 us sailors, let the English be assured be-  
 forehand that we shall carry on privateer-  
 ing against them, and let them take the  
 ruin of the maritime trade into their fore-  
 casts."—London Times.

From 135 to 200

## Great Improvement in Health.

"I was all run down in health and had  
 no appetite. Since I began taking Hood's  
 Sarsaparilla my appetite has returned  
 and I feel stronger and better. I have in-  
 creased in weight from 135 to 200 lbs." N.  
 J. Kirtley, 2231 Dorchester Ave., Boston.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
 Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** easy to take, easy to buy,  
 easy to keep, easy to use.

# OUR NEW YORK LETTER

PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE CONFRONT-  
 ED UNCLE SAM IN THIS WAR.

The Care of Hundreds of Prisoners is One  
 of the Latest—How Secretary Alger's  
 Health Has Improved Since the Maine  
 Disaster—Newsboys and Society Folk.

NEW YORK, July 9.—[Special.]—The  
 sudden confronting of the war department  
 with the problem of properly housing,  
 feeding and caring for hundreds of Span-  
 ish prisoners brings to mind the fact that  
 new questions have constantly been arising  
 for quick decision ever since the be-  
 ginning of hostilities. Most of these ques-  
 tions were anticipated beyond a doubt, but  
 few of them have been adequately provid-  
 ed for in advance, for the simple reason  
 that Uncle Sam's fighting organization  
 was well nigh rusted out at the beginning  
 of the war by reason of its long disuse.

The problem of the prisoners, however,  
 like that of furnishing the soldiers in  
 Cuba with suitable uniforms, the expan-  
 sion and reorganization of the subsistence  
 department or any one of a dozen others  
 that have already been met, will be over-  
 come with comparative ease, after all, for  
 Uncle Sam has a bustling way with him  
 when it comes to meeting emergencies that  
 has helped him out of many a tangled snarl  
 in the past and will carry him through  
 many a difficult situation in the future.

Yet without the stimulus of emergency  
 Uncle Sam is likely as any one else to drop  
 into inefficient ways.

It is an open secret in Washington, ac-  
 cording to talk which finds its way here  
 from the national capital, that the war de-  
 partment was almost hopelessly swathed  
 in red tape at the beginning of the present  
 war. The condition at that time existing  
 can hardly with justice be charged against  
 Secretary Alger or any one of his predecessors,  
 every one of whom has regretted the  
 ruts into which the department has man-  
 aged to fall in the piping times of peace,  
 and every one of whom has made more or  
 less strenuous efforts to bring about a  
 change.

In the circumstances it is something for  
 genuine surprise that the enormous busi-  
 ness operations incident to the raising,  
 equipping, drilling and putting into the  
 field of an army of 100,000 men and over  
 have been carried on with the celerity and  
 degree of method that have obtained, since  
 the transactions have really been of the  
 vastest magnitude. At the same time there  
 is reason for congratulation in the fact  
 that every day the situation is getting  
 clearer, that the efficiency of each branch  
 of war department work is constantly in-  
 creasing and that problems that would  
 have been deemed almost insurmountable  
 six weeks ago are today vanquished with  
 ease.

The Secretary of War.  
 This could not be true were not the head  
 of the department a man of much admin-  
 istrative ability, and that Secretary Alger  
 is such a man is becoming more and more  
 apparent as the war continues. Moreover,  
 he is a man of almost tireless energy—a  
 man capable of enduring the intense strain  
 of his important position at such a time as  
 the present as few men could.

And yet, according to authority which  
 cannot well be doubted, the secretary of  
 war was believed by many to be on the  
 verge of a physical collapse not many days  
 before the destruction of the Maine. So  
 serious was the state of his health at that  
 time that his closest friends felt genuine  
 alarm, and there was some thought that  
 he might find it necessary to relinquish his  
 post or at least to take a long leave of ab-  
 sence in order to avoid a breakdown.

But the boom of the explosion which  
 wrecked the Maine had hardly died away  
 before all symptoms of the secretary's in-  
 disposition vanished as they might have  
 faded away under the skillful treatment of  
 a first class physician. Almost in a day he  
 became well; the dullness of a sick man's  
 eye gave place to the sparkle of perfect  
 health, and the shoulders that had been  
 stooped by illness were braced once more  
 like those of a man who needs neither  
 drugs nor diet. In fact, the war which  
 the fact that war was imminent drove his  
 ailment from his mind, and the intense  
 excitement of the situation proved to be a  
 tonic far more powerful than the most  
 potent medicine. At the present time Sec-  
 retary Alger is one of the most vigorous  
 of all the men in the war department, in  
 spite of the fact that his daily labors are  
 arduous to the last extreme, that he is of-  
 ten prevented from securing sufficient  
 sleep and his hours of duty frequently  
 run in excess of that which is written.

## An Approachable Cabinet Officer.

As a cabinet officer Secretary Alger is  
 one of the most approachable in Wash-  
 ington. It is true that he can see only a small  
 proportion of those who wish to talk with  
 him every day, and that he is obliged to  
 refer many who have legitimate business  
 with the department to subordinate offi-  
 cials. But any one who really needs to  
 meet him can do so and with only the  
 slightest formality.

To such persons he presents the appear-  
 ance of a man who, though crowded for  
 time, is never in undue haste—a man who  
 has a task of unusual magnitude to per-  
 form, yet who is master of the task and  
 not mastered by it; a man who goes to  
 the bottom of each problem as it comes,  
 but has no time to waste on a single un-  
 necessary detail, and who does whatever  
 there is to do at once and in the most ef-  
 ficient manner. It was because of the policy  
 outlined above, no doubt, that Alger was  
 able after struggling along in the legal  
 profession for some years subsequent to  
 the close of the civil war to enter the lum-  
 ber trade in Michigan and by the adoption  
 of a sort of tactics not before employed to  
 win great financial rewards where some  
 others had failed.

Washington is now beginning to un-  
 derstand him pretty well, though he is best  
 known of course in Detroit, where he be-  
 gan as a hardworking young man and  
 climbed the ladder of success. There he is  
 famous for many things, not the least of  
 which is the annual reception to the news-  
 boys and bootblacks of the town given at  
 his own residence and to which every boy  
 who carries a brush or sells a paper in all  
 Detroit is invited. Alger takes great de-  
 light in this reception, which is a matter  
 of such long standing that some of the  
 boys who attended the earlier ones are now  
 grown men.

Once when asked by a lady who was a  
 guest at a social function given at his  
 house whether the newsboys' and boot-  
 blacks' receptions did not sometimes re-  
 sult disastrously to the carpets and furni-  
 ture Alger replied promptly and with evi-  
 dent frankness:

"Sometimes, yes, but the boys do not  
 often do as much damage as the class of  
 people gathered here tonight, and they en-  
 joy themselves immensely—far more, I  
 should say, than any others who are my  
 guests at any time."

DETROIT MARSHALL.

## Not Good For the Boys.

The officer shook his head.  
 "I think," he said, "that sweets of that  
 sort are not good for the boys. That kind  
 of diet gets them out of condition. Of  
 course we are very grateful to you for for-  
 moneering us, but I really think it would  
 be a serious mistake to let the boys have  
 them."

"But what shall I do with all that I  
 have brought them?" asked the visitor to  
 the camp.  
 "Um—well—ah—er—you might leave  
 it at the officers' quarters, you know."

Chicago Times.

## Cleveland's Baking Powder does the work just right every time.

That's why all the leading Teachers of Cookery use and recommend it.

## FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

Preparation for the Protection of British Commerce in Time of War.

It is well to remember that while the  
 chief aim of our military shipping will be  
 either to blockade the enemy's coast, his own  
 ports or to induce him to come out and  
 then to capture or destroy him at sea  
 whenever or wherever found there is to be  
 considered the larger duty of protecting  
 commerce by direct means. It will not be  
 sufficient for the navy to blockade and  
 fight the enemy, because if this alone were  
 done the damage which might be inflicted  
 on our commerce by one or two cruisers  
 which got out on to the trade routes would  
 be simply incalculable. The danger from  
 cruiser attack in the blue water and of  
 torpedo attack in the narrow seas are the  
 two great elements of danger which we  
 have to face in defending commerce.

I am aware that the objection has been  
 raised that international rules would  
 scarcely allow of a torpedo boat attack up-  
 on the mercantile marine during war.  
 International rules, which may be ob-  
 served when insignificant powers quarrel  
 and there are all the great powers to look  
 on, and perhaps to interfere, are likely to  
 be much more elastic when the greatest  
 naval power—ourselves—is opposed to a  
 coalition of two or more of the next great-  
 est powers. In other words, there is no  
 possible chance of securing the recognition  
 of so called international rules and  
 usages in warfare unless the parties to the  
 quarrel are overawed by a possible com-  
 bination stronger than themselves or the  
 fear of reprisals acts as a deterrent. Apart  
 from this, the torpedo boat argument is  
 very weak, in my opinion, because if it is  
 permissible for a cruiser to destroy com-  
 merce by means of torpedoes—a right  
 which no one seeks to deny—it is on the  
 face of it hardly likely that the right could  
 be denied to the torpedo boat pure and  
 simple.

With regard to cruiser attack in blue  
 waters, a foreign programme of strategy  
 which lies before me as I write points out  
 that "to have Great Britain at our mercy,  
 it suffices to starve her by intercepting  
 and hitting her enormous mercantile fleet,  
 which carries the treasures of the world.  
 It suffices to starve her by stopping the  
 packet boats that supply corn from foreign  
 lands. These long files of cargo boats gen-  
 erally take the same course, routes that  
 are known to all navigators, each of these  
 ships recognizes in its turn certain capes  
 that serve as landmarks on their way. It  
 is therefore easy to overtake them on their  
 usual route or at their landing place."

This plan of attack will undoubtedly be  
 adopted by any power opposed to us, and  
 it will be the damage done before we are  
 ready that will be the worst. Shippers  
 are very nervous people, and the frightful  
 losses which our mercantile marine is at  
 present likely to suffer upon the outbreak  
 of war would send up insurance rates to a  
 prohibitive figure, deter shippers from  
 sending cargoes abroad until our navy had  
 achieved some striking success, and these  
 two items would so operate as to cause an  
 immediate and alarming rise of prices in  
 this country directly war was declared.

It will be seen therefore that the solu-  
 tion of the problem how to meet these  
 dangers lies entirely in the question of  
 adequate organization before there is any  
 probability of war. A definite system of  
 keeping upon the line of communication  
 must be laid down. The admiralty part  
 of the plans for the mercantile marine in  
 time of war ought to be out, dried and  
 pigeonholed ready for use. To the best of  
 my knowledge and belief there are no such  
 plans, except of the most elementary char-  
 acter. There were none in 1888, and it is  
 unlikely they have been made since. The  
 dangers are undoubted.—Rear Admiral  
 Lord Charles Beresford in Cassell's Maga-  
 zine for July.

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 examination free and if not  
 satisfactory your money back.

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**Fred J. Nichols & Co.**  
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 share of your patronage.

131 WEST MAIN ST.,  
 North Adams, Mass.

## Don't Live Up to It

"I never made a promise that I did not  
 live up to," she asserted proudly.

"No?" he said inquiringly.  
 "No," she said emphatically.  
 He made no reply. Argument, he knew,  
 was useless. Facts alone would count.  
 Therefore he hunted up a copy of the  
 book of Common Prayer, and when he  
 had found it he turned to the marriage  
 service and where it says "love, honor and  
 obey" he underscored the word "obey."

What happened after that is a matter  
 that does not concern the public. It is  
 enough to know that while there was no  
 doubt that he had proved his point he  
 deeply regretted having done so.—Pear-  
 son's Weekly.

## WHY

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## WHEN

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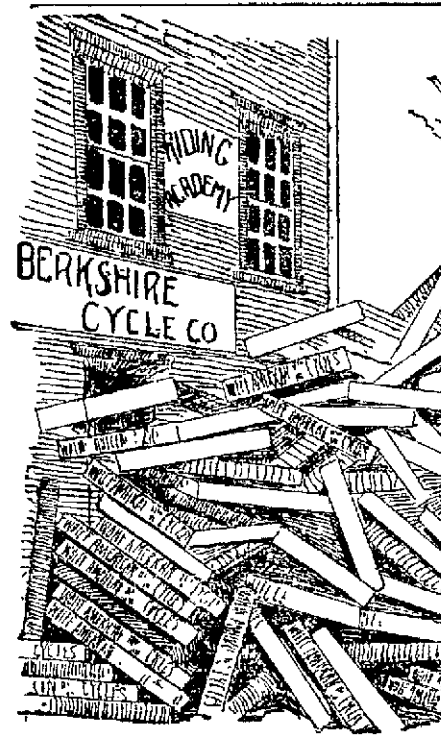
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 son, H. T. Cady, C. H. Cutting, V. A.  
 Whitaker, W. H. Gaylord, W. H. Sperry,  
 Arthur Robinson, N. L. Millard, F. A.  
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 Board of Investment, G. L. Rice, W. H.  
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Telephone 28-5

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# BELEAGUERED CUBA

## The Defenses of Her Numerous Seacoast Towns.

### Santiago de Cuba the Most Strongly Fortified City in the War Stricken Island.

(Copyright, 1898.)

It is surprising how little is known in this country of the many ports on the northern shore of Cuba which either have already been besieged by the warships of our navy or will in a short time form the targets for some of our heaviest marine guns.

Of Havana, or Habana, as the Spaniards spell it, so much has been written that any further details are seem-

er. The port of Cabañas, which was recently shelled by the ships of Sampson's squadron, 15 miles farther east, is another easily recognized, and 13 miles beyond that, nearer Havana, is the splendid harbor of Matanzas, which is conspicuous from its "Pan de Azúcar," or table topped hill, immediately behind it.

Approaching Havana harbor, sailors

or two stories in height, are of stone, plastered over and painted in various brilliant shades, which, combined with the absence of shade-trees, causes a glare in the bright sunlight especially during the heat of the day.

On the plaza are the Casa de Ayuntamiento, the residence of the governor, the cafes and the clubs. There are two of the latter next door to each other—the Casino, patronized by the Spanish, and the Liceo, whose membership is principally Cuban. In the northern suburb of Versalles are the military barracks, the hospital and the castle of San Severino, an ancient fort now used as a military prison, which is at the end of a long, dusty road called the Alameda, lined with a double row of stunted trees.

The ground rises rapidly, culminating about two miles back in the hill of

itary district, its fortifications are from the modern standpoint insignificant. Its main protection lies in its shallow waters and a long neck of land stretching northwest from the city. It is connected by rail with Matanzas and Havana and with Yucarro to the east. A large proportion of its normal mercantile community are Americans, to whom the place has mainly owed its importance, prosperity and growth, and for that reason it has been commonly called "the American city." A notable adornment of the place is a bronze statue of Columbus, which stands in the large public square.

To the eastward another 100 miles is Sagua la Grande, with a population of 11,000. It is situated at the head of navigation in the river from which it takes its name. It is a railway terminus, but is of minor importance commercially. The harbor is open only to light draft vessels and the services of a good pilot are necessary to enter it.

Stretching along several hundred miles from Sagua is a coast so wild that it has always been the chosen resort of the buccaner and the filibuster, who alone know how to enter the numerous small bays. The largest settlement in that region is Nuevitas, generally called Las Nuevitas del Principe, which is the port of entry for the im-

bers, all excellent ports, but all surrounded by the wilderness. Some of these are Vita, Jururu, Barlay, Naranjo, Sama, Banes and Nipe, the last named being large enough to float a navy. Beyond the coast is clean, and behind the reefs are some magnificent shelters—as, for example, Navas, which is shaped like a horseshoe, has an average depth of nine fathoms and is 600 feet wide at the entrance.

At last, about 22 miles from the eastern extremity of Cuba, there is the fine harbor of Baracoa, discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. Above Baracoa rises the curious mesa, or table mountain, called the Yunque, visible 40 miles at sea and which has been a landmark for centuries. Ordinarily millions of bananas and coconuts are shipped from this place.

The bay is small, but deep and well sheltered. It is the outlet of a vast and fertile region and is one of the ports which have been uninterruptedly in direct communication with the insurgents since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The locality is beautiful, and the climate is healthful.

On the southeastern coast of the island is Santiago de Cuba, or St. Jago, as its inhabitants generally call it, for-

of the castle, and everywhere are cut galleries, in which soldiers may move about. These galleries in the rock, surmounted by tiers of masonry above, give the castle the appearance of being built in many stories. The color effect is a light yellow, almost cream, except that down by the sea level, where the water has worn caverns in the rock, the color is a dark green.

On a low point opposite is a small fort, and there are other minor fortifications on every available elevation. They are many in number, picturesque, antiquated and can support each other in an engagement, but lack the efficiency of modern guns and up to date equipment.

The bay, well mined with torpedoes, widens to a considerable size as the city is approached, and the water is deep, except at the wharves.

There may be seen the ribs of an old ship sticking out of the mud, all that is left of the St. Paul, one of the great ships of the Spanish armada of 1588. But 50 years ago she was almost intact after an existence of 2½ centuries.

Following the dispersal of the armada by storm and shot, the St. Paul was used as a mooring place and visited by various American ports, but principally Port Royal, Jamaica, which was then the greatest seaport in the western hemisphere. Caught in a hurricane in the West Indies, she put in at St. Jago for repairs, but was so badly injured that she never left the harbor. For some years she was used as a magazine ship and then finally went to pieces. Visitors from time to time have rowed

mentioned are all of any significance on the long Cuban coast line. In the bombardments, while the only intention is to destroy government property, buildings and residences may be injured, and in case of determined resistance a city or town would be shelled and the homes and houses of the people shattered and crushed if it should be deemed necessary.

And what are these homes? The houses of Havana are typical of those throughout the island, though there are some wooden dwellings and others, especially in the interior, like our modern villas. They are solidly built of stone, with very thick walls, often painted within and without in showy colors, especially blue, green or yellow and sometimes in all three. They are either of one story and roofed with tiles or two storied with a roof of substantial masonry.

Frequently they are surmounted by a mirador (lookout), which view and at the same time a magnificent view and a cool and agreeable retreat after sunset. The doors, almost always double, open directly into the parlor or into a large gateway guarded by a janitor and leading into a courtyard, whence a wide staircase leads to the apartment above. All the rooms open upon a covered veranda which surrounds the courtyard.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

## Marines and Bluejackets.

There has been a good deal of misleading matter published with reference to the alleged cat and dog life led by marines and sailors on board American men-of-war. As a simple matter of fact the sea soldiers and bluejackets of Uncle Sam get on together exceedingly well. There is not one-tenth as much bickering between marines and bluejackets as there is among the sailors themselves.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is synonymous with overefficiency, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to make it as warm as possible for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly called down by the older men of the marine guard aboard. As a rule, the marines and bluejackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a favorite sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailors get rid of their money, for out of his \$18 a month the underpaid marine does not have a large amount for shore life.

The accusation has occasionally been made against American marines of unnecessary severity in dealing with blue-jacket prisoners in the "brig" over whom they have stood guard. Careful investigation has almost invariably proved that the severity was necessary. Some officers of the line of the navy have frequently advocated the abolition of the marine guard and having the necessary guard duty aboard men-of-war, such as the watching of prisoners, placed in the hands of regularly detailed bluejackets. But it has often been found, in the absence of marine guards on landing party duty ashore, that a bluejacket put on guard with a cutlass over another bluejacket is much more severe in his treatment of the prisoner than a marine ever is. The manner of this having been ascertained is that there have been several cases in which the guarding bluejacket has laid the prisoner's head open with his cutlass.

### Naval Flags

In the navy there are seven flags designating rank aside from the special one pertaining to the secretary of the navy. Next to his is the assistant secretary's, an exact counterpart of the former except that the colors are reversed.

All the remaining flags have a blue field and white stars, the order being: For admirals, four stars; for vice admirals, three stars; for rear admirals, two stars; for commodores, one star in center of blue pennant. The captain's pennant is a strip of blue field 15 feet long, with 13 stars in a blue field and a red and white stripe. Last of all is a small triangular pennant with a dead blue field, denoting the senior officer's presence in the absence of the captain of a ship.

There are seven sizes of flags used in the navy, running down from 36 feet to 3 feet in length. The first five sizes are designated officially as "ship" flags, the last two as "boat" flags. Sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are now almost obsolete. They were intended for the old wooden frigates, whose sterns stood high above the water, and would be entirely unsuitable for the low lying freeboard of our cruisers and battleships.

A vessel in commission always carries the national colors at the stern until sundown every night. The flag of the commanding officer remains at the masthead day and night. In going to and from shore ships' small boats carry the flag of the senior officer at the fore when the officer is below the grade of captain; otherwise the officer's own colors are used.

### One Day's Fighting In Thirty.

With an army in the field hardly one day in 30 is given to fighting. The other 29 days of waiting must be lived through in order that everything may be in readiness for the one day of work. It is not the one day of fighting which turns the hair of an officer gray, but the 29 days of anxiety for his men, the supply of their food and clothing and the maintenance of health and good spirits among them. Men do not fight well in battle on empty stomachs, and yet the ordinary soldier rarely takes care of the provisions of his stomach. He eats them at once or throws them away on account of their weight, and at the end of a long day's march he is hungry, with nothing to appease his hunger. Then comes the trouble. He does not reason. He grumbles and expects to be supplied with more.

### The Effect of Barnacles.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent, and she must then go into dry-dock.

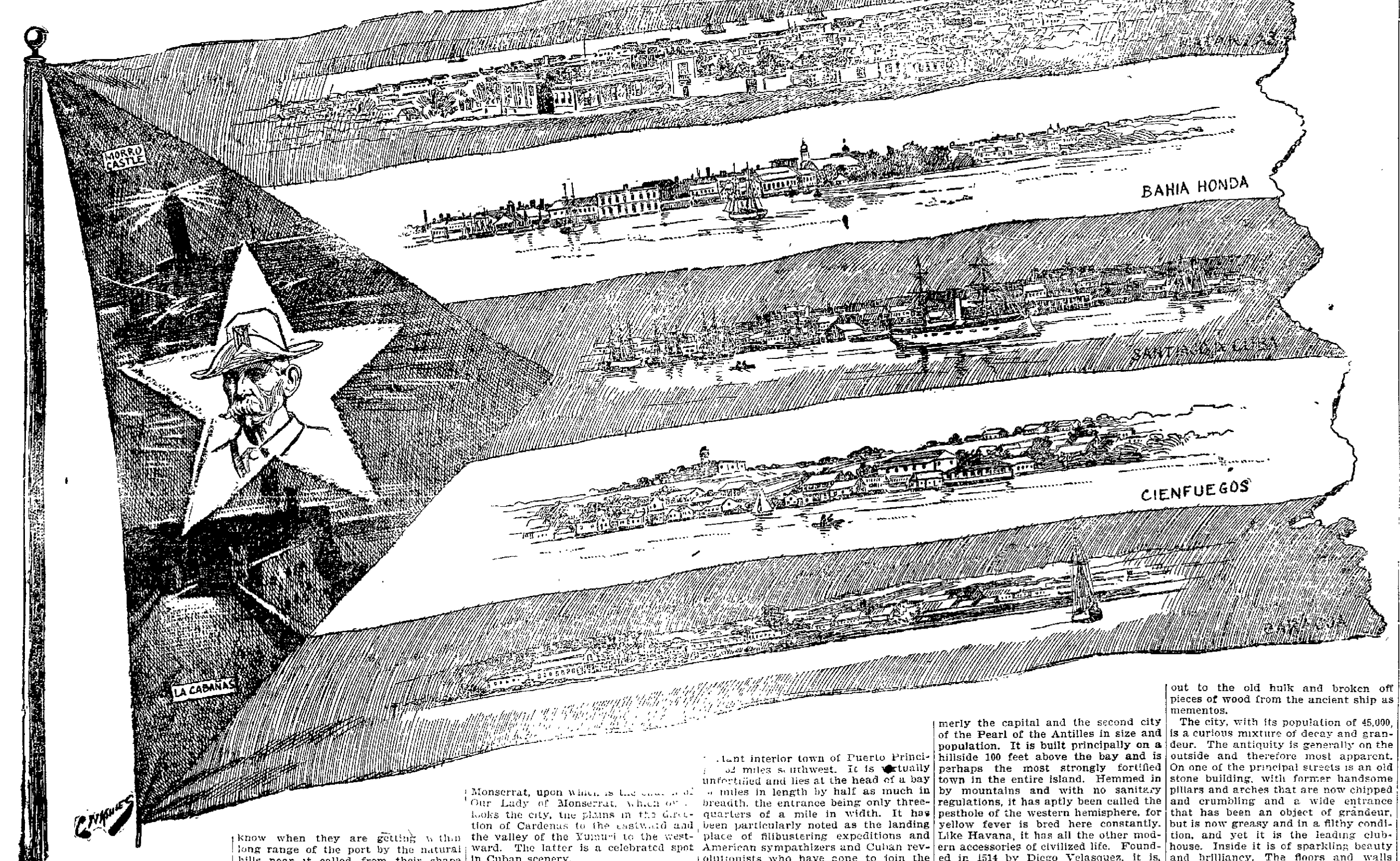
low or thrown overboard, lest the men be injured by splinters.

Five hundred and twenty-six men and 40 officers are required to man the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five inches in thickness upward.

The grog ration was abolished in 1882, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold 20 tons of water.



ingly superfluous. Its Morro Castle, at the left of the entrance leading to the semicircular harbor, is far famed. Directly opposite is the Bateria de la Punta, on a projecting tongue of land called La Punta. On the same side as Morro is the grim, forbidding exterior of the castle La Cabanas, used for years as a prison house. The fortification is located upon abrupt hills. Still farther inward is the Casa Blanca, commanding the city, and beyond, in regular succession around the bay, are seen the forts Numero Cuatro, Principe, San Lazaro and Pastora, the tower of Chorrera and the fortress of Santo Domingo. Between the forts Numero Cuatro and Casa Blanca stands the small town of Regla, with its vast warehouses built of stone and corrugated iron, as handsome and substantial as any in the world, and in which each year has been stored the greater part of the island's sugar preparatory to exportation.

Bahia Honda, meaning "deep bay," is 60 miles west southwest of Havana and the most direct natural objective point for the landing of United States troops from Tampa or the western peninsula of Florida, as a glance at the map instantly reveals. There are numerous large harbors, more than in "hundred harbored Maine," on the northern shore of Cuba, but the best of all is that of Bahia Honda, which is safe, deep and easily entered. Some of the bays are as large as that of the capital city, and there are many existing in solitude that are amply large for the floating of a fleet. All the important ones are mined, and it will be necessary to remove the torpedoes which the Spaniards have sown broadcast in the harbor beds.

It is a peculiar fact that nearly every estuary on the north coast of Cuba is marked by some distinguishing feature of the landscape by which pilots familiar with the island can enter any of them even at night. This is true of the hills adjacent to Bahia Honda, one of which is crowned with a martello tow-

know when they are getting within long range of the port by the natural hills near it called from their shape "Dedos de Managua," or the "Maiden's Breasts." If the light on Morro Castle is burning, it can be seen 20 miles away, as the tower, though only 70 feet high, stands on a bluff as much higher, on which the historic fortress is built. It was extinguished at the first approach of the hated Yankees, but the Spaniards have never been noted for their liberality to seamen, and the wonder is that they have maintained any lights at all on the coast.

The small harbor of San Antonio is at the extreme western end of the island, near the cape of the same name. There is a lighthouse 107 feet high above it and a spring of fresh water, furnishing an adequate supply for a large fleet. The interior country there is a part of the celebrated Pinar del Rio province, so long held and so bravely defended by Maceo.

Guanabacoa, just to the right of Havana, offers some facilities for landing, but the first city of importance is Matanzas, 44 miles eastward, and that got its first baptism of American fire when the guns of Point Rubalcava and Point Maya were silenced and those of the two castles, San Severino and Penas Atlas, just inside the spacious skull shaped harbor, were rendered mute by the guns of Sampson's warships. The city lies at the apex of the bay, the frontal home of the watery caput. Pilots identify this port by its table topped hill called the "Pan" or "Loaf" of Matanzas.

The "City of the Two Rivers," as it is designated, is a strongly fortified seaport on the San Juan and Yumuri rivers, these streams dividing it into Versalles, Matanzas and New City. It has a castle, fine barracks, a hospital, theater and the inevitable cock pit. Among the schools, which are proportionately more numerous than anywhere else in Cuba, is the Empress academy, one of the best educational establishments in the West Indies. It has long been a favorite residence for Americans.

The city contains few objects of interest. The streets are narrow, but fairly well paved. The houses, generally one

Monserrat, upon which, is the center of the Our Lady of Monserrat, which overlooks the city, the plans in the direction of Cardenas to the eastward and the valley of the Yumuri to the westward. The latter is a celebrated spot in Cuban scenery.

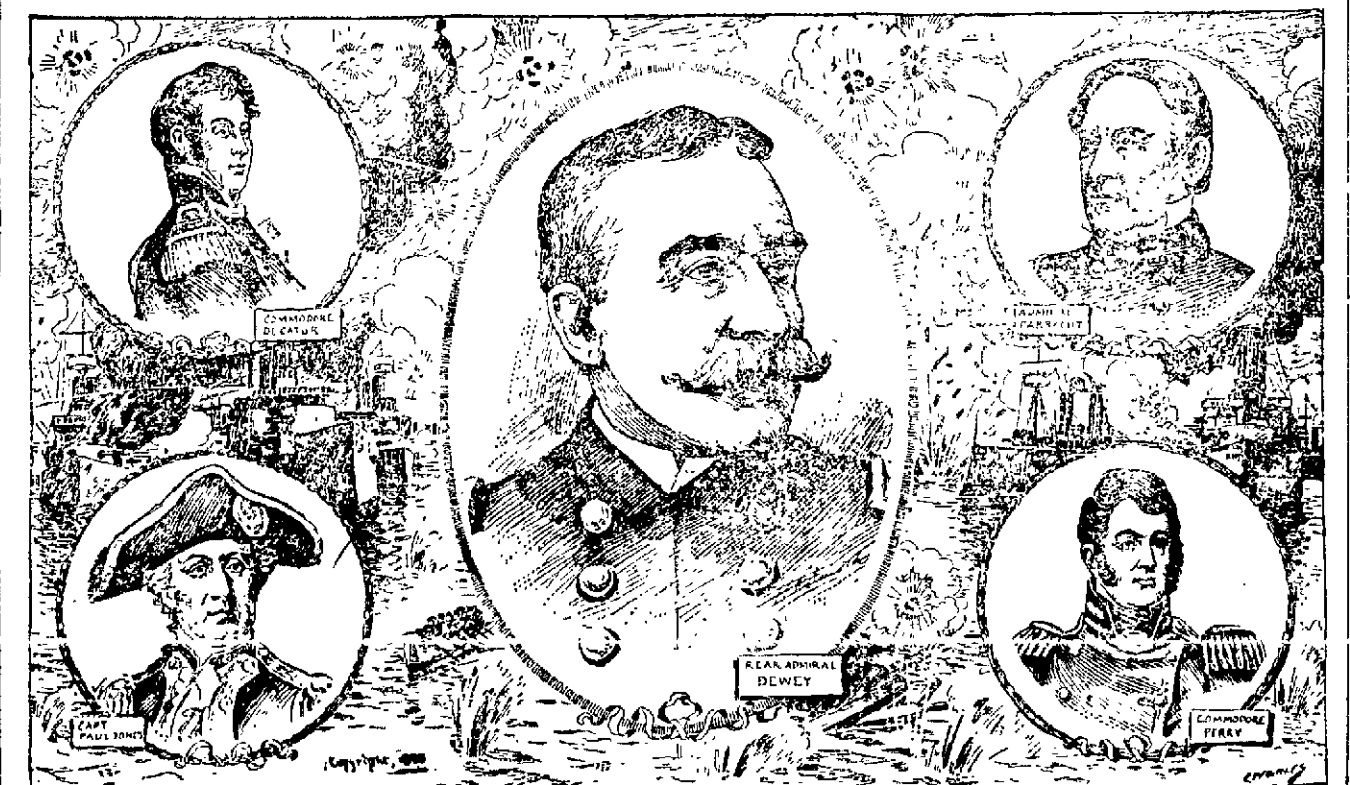
Under the low hills, just beyond the limits of New City, the southern suburb, are the famous caves of Bellamar, which, though not of great extent, contain some fine specimens of stalactites and stalagmites.

Cardenas, 103 miles east of Havana, with a population of 14,000, is regarded as the first town that virtually came into the possession of the United States forces. It is in one of the finest sugar producing sections in the West Indies. While it is the headquarters of the mili-

tant interior town of Puerto Principe, 102 miles southwest, it is actually unfortified and lies at the head of a bay 10 miles in length by half as much in breadth, the entrance being only three-quarters of a mile in width. It has been particularly noted as the landing place of filibustering expeditions and American sympathizers and Cuban revolutionists who have come to join the insurgents. The population is less than 3,000.

East of Nuevitas, in the province of Santiago, are the northern harbors of Nuevas Granadas, Manati and Malaneta, lying behind sheltering coral reefs. One of the best in that section is Gibara, with its three hills, known as the Table, the Sugar Loaf and the Saddle. The great range of Crystal hills, far in the interior, and the Pan de Azúcar serve to identify by their varying profiles the entrances to more than a dozen har-

merly the capital and the second city of the Pearl of the Antilles in size and population. It is built principally on a hillside 100 feet above the bay and is perhaps the most strongly fortified town in the entire island. Hemmed in by mountains and with no sanitary regulations, it has aptly been called the pesthole of the western hemisphere, for yellow fever is bred here constantly. Like Havana, it has all the other modern accessories of civilized life. Founded in 1514 by Diego Velasquez, it is, after Baracoa, the oldest town in Cuba. The principal buildings are the cathedral, several churches, a college, a hospital and numerous convents and schools. Two railways lead from it to the north and west. The harbor, said to be the most beautiful in the world, is four miles long, well sheltered and deep enough for ships of the greatest draft. The bay entrance is narrow, with low land on the left and a towering hill of rock on the right, upon which a Morro Castle is built. The rock itself is a part



A NEW STAR IN THE GALAXY OF AMERICAN NAVAL HEROES.

class battleship on a war footing. Reliable estimates cannot be made when the fortunes of war must be taken into account, but the cost of maintaining our navy on its present footing before the first gun of the war was fired is known. That cost was \$50,000 for each day.

The guns of a battleship can carry from 6 to 12 miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

The origin of the navy department

may be said to date from Oct. 13, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

We have the only ram—the Katahdin. Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa husks.

Five battleships are now under construction.

Marines are the police on board ship. Originally they were employed to prevent mutiny among the sailors.

Our battleships have a speed of from 15 to 17 knots an hour. Cruisers make

19 to 21 knots, while the monitors are less than half as fast.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can be shot 12 miles, farther than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

The amount expended by the navy

department in 1897 was \$34,551,546. This is a larger sum than has been expended in any year since 1868.

The Brooklyn and the New York are our armored cruisers.

The biggest guns in the navy are 49 feet long and big enough for a man to crawl into.

The fastest vessels in our navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

In a battle all the woodwork and all

articles of wood are either stowed be-

## ABOUT OUR NAVY.

Only 60 per cent of enlisted men are Americans and a smaller percentage yet native born.

Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

Battleships are for the heavy work. Cruisers are commerce destroyers. Monitors are useful only for coast defense.

There are six rear admirals in active

service. The office of vice admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

An act of congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

It costs \$500 every time one of the very big guns on board a ship is fired.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1853.







## A Good Article

Is what everybody wants, particularly in

## SHOES

Our Shoes are made especially for us, from the best selected stock, in the most thorough manner, on the latest style lasts.

Our Sorosis Shoes for ladies and our Elite Shoes for gentlemen are good articles.

They are sold only by

# PRATT BROTHERS

(Successors to Wm. Martin & Co.)

No. 1 Burlingame Block,

Main Street.

## - DIAMONDS -

Loose or mounted in every conceivable style and in combination with the other precious gems coming from

## Dickinson's

Jeweler,  
Stationer,  
Art Dealer.

Are at once recognized and accepted as the best in every particular. Our prices are a little under the larger city dealers selling similar quality.

## SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

### TO RENT.

**Tenement modern improvements.** Mrs. T. P. Brown, 142 East Main Street. \$47.15  
**Four furnished or unfurnished rooms.** Best location in city, over Pratt's drug store. Worth looking after at once. Call up stairs.  
**Room to rent.** Inquire 19 Chestnut street. \$30.00  
**Desirable tenement.** Inquire W. H. Sperry, 79 Holden street. \$5.10  
**Store to rent** corner Main and Marshall street. Inquire the Sullivan's furniture store, 36 Main street. \$35.00  
**Modern apartments.** 108 Eagle street. \$14.00  
**A desirable tenement.** All modern improvements. Inquire 82 West Main street. \$20.00  
**Furnished room 3 Ashland street.** \$20.00  
**Tenement 34 High street.** \$20.00  
**Small tenement to rent.** Inquire 40 Furnace street. \$20.00  
**Steam heated flat in Arnold place.** Inquire 3 Boland block. \$20.00  
**Nice tenement to rent.** 13 Venable street. Inquire 12 Bank street. \$20.00  
**A nine-room tenement on Holden street.** \$10 a month. Inquire 36 Holden street.  
**Furnished rooms, 18 Morris street.** Inquire of Wm. E. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank Building. \$11.00  
**Four room flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11.** Six room tenement, new, Central avenue, \$12.50  
**Eight room cottage, new, steam, heat and electric lights.** \$10 and \$12.50. Holden street. Inquire Ralph M. Dowling's office, 121 Main street.  
**First-class store, plate front, corner of Main and Union streets.** Apply to Thomas Quinn, 22 Union street.  
**Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements.** 150 East Main street, inquires at the American Clothing store, 20 Main street. \$23.50  
**A 7-room tenement.** 50 Liberty street. \$12.00  
**Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements.** Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy street.  
**Desirable tenement on Glen avenue.** H. A. Gallup, Boland block.  
**Down stairs tenement, modern improvements.** Inquire locally. Miss Mary Kehoe, South Church Street. \$20.00

### ROOMS AND BOARD.

**Table board and rooms.** 39 Summer street, corner Bank street. \$24.00  
\$24.00

### WANTED

**Operators on Boston Testing Machine.** Apply C. T. Sampson Mfg. Co. \$3.00

### SITUATIONS WANTED

A place at housework by a lady with three years old child. Apply Mrs. F. Moore, 12 Whitman street.  
**General housework girl, cooks, waitresses, laundresses.** Apply North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
J. A. GEORGE, Manager.

### LOST.

A brown and white suble collie dog. Reward for return of same to 36 East Quincy street. \$35.00  
**Seventeen Quinor street and The Transcript** office a pair of gold-hooped spectacles. Reward for return to this office. \$30.00

### FOR SALE.

An oak chamber suite, Carrie DeWitt, 103 Eagle street.  
For sale because of clearing lawn, a cook stove, including bed, chamber set, two white enamel beds. Inquire top floor, Beer & Dowling block, Eagle street.

## BARGAINS

In Wagons

I have for sale two single carriages and one two-seater, also a job lot of Auburn farm wagons with two-inch axles and three-inch tires. These wagons were bought low and will be SOLD LOW. It will pay anyone wanting a light or heavy wagon to investigate.

F. A. West,

Greylock Stables,

WILLIAMSTOWN

## UNPAID POLICE FINE

Lawyer Mageniz Claimed Prisoner Was Allowed to Go Free After Sentence.

## HE WAS AN ESCAPED PRISONER

Lively Tilt in District Court Between Chief Kendall and Mr. Mageniz. Result of a Liquor Case.

The session of district court this morning was enlivened by the raising of the question as to whether Chief Kendall had allowed a prisoner to escape by allowing him to go free before a \$5 fine imposed by the court yesterday had been paid. Lawyer John E. Mageniz raised the question, which created quite a sensation, and Judge Phelps suggested the law to be that Chief Kendall had done so, and that the man was at that time an escaped prisoner. The result was that after the court was over Mr. Kendall paid the \$5 fine himself.

Henry E. Beckwith was fined \$5 for drunkenness yesterday. Before that time he had signed a statement that Walter O'Brien sold him the liquor. O'Brien was therefore arrested on a charge of selling salu, and was represented by Lawyer Mageniz. O'Brien's case was continued to next week, and he will be tried on the evidence furnished by Beckwith. When court was over yesterday Beckwith was allowed to go by the chief, with his fine unpaid.

This morning Mr. Mageniz, learning from Clerk Cady that the fine was unpaid, asked the court on what ground he had been allowed to go. He asserted that Beckwith was an escaped prisoner, and Judge Phelps, after admitting Mr. Mageniz's right to question against the protest of Chief Kendall, interpreted the law to be that this statement was correct. Mr. Mageniz said that he had heard it rumored that Chief Kendall had promised Beckwith that his fine would cost him nothing if he would testify against O'Brien.

Chief Kendall said he would be responsible for the fine, and that he had taken \$19 taken in as a fine, at which Mr. Mageniz said if the chief took such money, he was guilty of embezzlement. Several such pleasurables were exchanged, ending with a statement by Mr. Mageniz that he would push the case if the fine was not paid Monday.

Chief Kendall paid the \$5 to Clerk Cady afterward. The point involved is a technical one as to whether Chief Kendall told the clerk, who is the officer to receive fines, that he would be responsible for Beckwith's fine. It was of importance as showing a practice which Judge Phelps said during court was in force here to some extent.

**THE AFFIDAVIT.** Chief Kendall requests the publication of Beckwith's statement, as showing the cause of the attack. It follows: North Adams, Mass., July 7, 1898.

I, Henry F. Beckwith, hereby make the following statement before Charles A. Kendall and Henry F. Whipple, July 7, 1898, at 1.40 p. m. I know Walter O'Brien and know where his barn is. It is in the rear of or next in the rear of the Houlahan block, so-called on Holden street. I went to the barn on Sunday, July 3, 1898, at near 10 a. m., and bought a half pint of whiskey of Walter O'Brien. I had an empty bottle and paid 25c for it. And went to the barn four times after that same day and bought two half pints of whiskey one time and three times a half pint of whiskey each time and paid 50c each time for it. Have purchased it there several times before on Sundays. I make this statement of my own free will and accord.

HENRY F. BECKWITH.

Witnesses: CHARLES A. KENDALL, HENRY F. WHIPPLE. Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of July, A. D., 1898. EDWIN B. CADY, Justice of the Peace.

## Among the Churches.

**UNIVERSALIST.** The pastor, Rev. F. A. Taylor, will preach in the morning on the subject "The Religion of the Heart." In the evening Rev. Theodore Fischer of Warren will speak.

**ADVENT CHRISTIAN.** Rev. William McCulloch of Red Oak, Iowa, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Mr. McCulloch was a resident of this place 45 years ago, and assisted in the organization of the church in 1854. A special invitation is extended to those who were acquainted with him during his former residence in this place.

**METHODIST.** Rev. J. A. Hamilton will preach morning and evening. The morning sermon will be on "Christ's Bequest." In the evening Mr. Hamilton will speak in response to President McKinley's request issued this week, the subject being "The Voice of Our War Victims."

**BAPTIST.** Sermon in the morning by Rev. W. L. Tenney in exchange with the pastor.

The pastor's subject in the evening will be "A Young Man's Devotion to principle."

The offerings both morning and evening will be for the hospital ship to be sent to the front by our state.

**CONGREGATIONAL.** Rev. J. H. Spencer will preach in the morning in exchange with the pastor.

In the evening Rev. W. L. Tenney will preach on "Public Opinion and the Law."

**PINK FLAVORED COFFEE.** We challenge comparison on Coffees. Our 25, 30 and 35 cent Coffees can not be duplicated elsewhere. A trial will prove to you the truth of this statement. New England Butter Company, No. 7 Eagle street.

## MORE REPORTS OF THE INJURED.

Conflicting Dispatches in Regard to Company M.

The latest information from Santiago regarding the condition of the wounded in the second regiment pertains to one of the members of company M. It says that J. J. Welch, who has a compound fracture, is in a critical condition and may die. It is thought that the J. J. Welch spoken of is J. J. Walsh of Maple Grove at Adams. Mr. Walsh enlisted as a recruit at Adams. He is 25 years old and his folks reside at Adams.

A report has reached Dalton that Perry Holmes of that place was killed at Santiago. He is a brother-in-law of Dr. Daniel E. Thayer of Adams. Dr. Thayer said this morning that the man referred to could not be his cousin, as the latter is still in Chickamauga, and in another regiment from the one mentioned.

The Boston Globe has wired here that A. DuGugas, supposed to be of Company M, has died from the effects of wounds. No such person lived in Adams or enlisted in Company M and it is thought the man is Anatole Dugas of Co D of Holyoke, who was previously reported dead. The only member of Company M of Adams whose name is anything like Dugas, is Private William Duggan, of Zylonite, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Duggan.

It is stated that A. Dugas of Holyoke is a cousin of Dr. Desroschere of Adams. The latter had heard nothing of his cousin's death.

## LAST ICE SUPPLY DECIDED.

Board of Health Forbids Hudson Brook Ice. Prof. Mears' Report.

The board of health at its Thursday evening meeting dealt with the Hudson brook ice question and filed its report with the city clerk this morning. It is as follows:

"We find and do adjudicate that the ice taken from the pond situated on the Hudson brook in the town of Clarkburg is impure and unfit for domestic use."

The action of the board was based in the report of Professor Mears of Williams college, who analyzed samples of ice from the Hudson brook pond and Kemp's pond near the public park. In connection with the results of the analysis submitted to the board Professor Mears writes:

"The third sample of ice has not reached me, so I enclose report on the two samples you left. Both are bad and the ice is not fit for use. The sample from Hudson brook is more than that from Kemp's pond, although the latter has more matter in suspension. The limit of purity is .005 points in 100,000."

When the annual investigation of the ice supply was made in May a sample of water from Kemp's pond was analyzed by the state board of health and found to be bad. The local board felt that this might not be a test for that pond, which is connected with the city's water supply.

supposed to be filled with water from the main for the purpose of making ice. The board of health thinking the sample taken by the state board might have been surface water, as the supply from the main is not allowed to run all the time, and the weather was very wet at the time the sample was taken, concluded to have a sample of the ice analyzed, as this would furnish a correct test. It was surprising to find the quality of the ice so poor, but the cause is undoubtedly surface drainage into the pond.

## High School Work Begun.

The school committee met in executive session last evening, but the only business transacted was regarding the repairs and improvements to the schools.

This morning at the Drury building the repairs were begun, Mr. Towse removing the desks from three of the rooms. In two of these rooms, which are hereafter to be used as the chemical laboratory, a new fire proof floor is to be laid, after which the plumbing will be started.

New desks have been ordered for the school, so that no delay may be occasioned when the repairs are completed.

## Supper for Soldiers' Relief.

The supper served at Grand Army hall Friday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock in aid of the Massachusetts hospital ship was largely attended. Over 300 people took supper. The price was 25 cents, and as most of the materials were contributed a good sum will be netted. The supper was served by the Woman's Relief corps, who this evening will serve a 10-cent supper at the same place from 5 to 7 o'clock. All who attend will be well fed and everybody is invited.

## Death of Warren Knight.

Warren Knight of Williamstown, aged 45 years, died today at the hospital, where he had been for about a week, his death being caused by a complication of diseases. The body was taken to his home this afternoon by Undertaker Hopkins of Williamstown and the funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church, Rev. E. C. Farwell officiating.

## Death of John Winchell.

John Winchell, 74, died at the hospital this morning after a two weeks illness. He came to the hospital two weeks ago from Chester. He was a brother of C. E. Winchell of this city and of Mrs. J. O. Sanford of Stamford. The body will be taken to Chester Monday for burial.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to a serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

## A RECKLESS WHEELMAN.

From This City Rides Down a Baby Carriage at Renfrew, and Escapes.

The people who live in the Renfrew company's tenement houses on "Pollock's Ground," Columbia street, have been aroused and are justly indignant because of an accident that happened there Friday afternoon. It was the result of a reckless and law-breaking bicyclist from this city. Since the road in the "Dugway" on Columbia street is being repaired most of the wheelmen ride the sidewalk for about 100 yards. No complaints were made because it was impossible for a person to ride on the road.

However, a wheelman from here who seemed to have no care for the law, rode on the sidewalk all along Columbia street. The houses are close to the sidewalk on "Pollock's Ground" and as the wheelman came whirling along he struck a baby carriage and overturned it. The child in the carriage sustained injuries to its neck and face and a little girl who was wheeling the carriage sustained a cut on her head.

The wheelman did not stop but rode on as fast as he could. Several women chased him and the police were notified. If he is apprehended he will be arrested and made an example of. The parents of the children are Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McDonald.

## Gifts to the Hospital.

The following are the donations to the North Adams hospital for the month of June:

Mrs. Wm. Martin, package of split peas, jar cherries, 2 jars chow-chow, 3 tumbler jelly, old linen. Congregational church, Swamp azalia. Mrs. James E. Hunter, 10 lemons, 2 jars bears. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Fisher, Swamp azalia. Miss Elizabeth Tyler, 6 baskets strawberries, 1 quart cream, flowers. A Friend, 9 baskets strawberries. Friends, flowers for graduation. Mrs. Charles Read, can pickles, 3 tumbler jelly, pineapple. Members of training school committee, supper to nurses. Mrs. Thomas Comstock, clothing. Miss S. E. Blackinton of New York city, old linen. Y. P. S. C. E., Congregational church, flowers. Mrs. W. H. Gallup, roses. A Friend, flowers. Miss Mae Rice, roses. Mrs. Geo. B. Perry, basket cherries, 15 baskets strawberries.

Saturday baskets: June 4—Mrs. George Hopkins, 5 chickens, beef tongue, 1/2 bushel spinach, 6 heads of lettuce, radishes, 12 baskets strawberries, 2 dozen bananas, 2 dozen lemons, 2 cans soup, 2 packages farina, 2 packages corn starch, saltines, vermicelli, 2 pounds crackers.

June 11—A Friend, quarter veal, string beans, lettuce, pie plant, 6 dozen eggs, 2 dozen lemons, 5 packages Quaker oats, 8 baskets strawberries.

June 13—Mrs. S. Wm. P. Callup, 7 chickens, 1 bushel potatoes, 7 bunches asparagus, lettuce, bottle salad oil, 1 quart cream, 8 baskets strawberries, 4 pounds cake, 2 dozen bananas, 2 dozen oranges, 2 dozen lemons.

June 25—Mrs. Hiram Sidley of Rochester, N. Y., 2 roasts of lamb, roast of beef, peas, string beans, lettuce, tomatoes, bottle olives, 15 baskets strawberries, bottle salad oil, 2 boxes wafers, 5 pineapples, 2 dozen bananas.

## Judgment Against the Fitchburg.

The appellate division of the supreme court of Rensselaer county has handed down a decision in the case of Joseph McDonald against the Fitchburg Railroad company. The action was for alleged negligence of the defendant in the use of defective car couplers, whereby the plaintiff, a brakeman, lost a finger and sustained other injuries to his hand. The case was first tried in this city before Justice Mayham, and the plaintiff secured a verdict of \$600. The defendant appealed and the judgment was reversed because of error in the admission of evidence in regard to the rules of the company. The second trial took place before Justice Chase last December, and a verdict of \$1,100 was recovered by the plaintiff. This judgment was affirmed and carries with it the costs of both trials, and both appeals. Lansing & Holmes appeared for the plaintiff and A. J. Hamilton for the defendant.

## Union Medical Society Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Medical society, composed of members from Berkshire county; Rensselaer and Washington counties, New York; and Bennington county, Vermont, will meet in Bennington July 13. Dr. J. R. Hobbs and Dr. Homer Bushnell of this city will read papers, and the following will also take part: C. H. Burbeck and J. H. Bissel of Troy, W. D. Phillips of Arlington, L. H. Hemenway of Manchester, P. C. Liddle of Dorset, Dr. William Flinder, Jr., C. E. Nichols and J. B. Harvie, M. D. Dickinson and C. Howard Travel of Troy. The sessions will be held in the court house, and dinner will be taken at the Putnam house. Dr. C. E. Nichols of Troy is the president of the society, and Drs. Rogers, Goodall and Racette of Bennington the committee of arrangements.

## Will There Be a Greylock Clerk?

In connection with its report of the meeting of the Greylock commissioners meeting in this city, the Pittsfield Eagle says: The name of Editor Chase has been suggested for the clerkship of the commission. Mr. Chase early enlisted in the work of securing state legislation in favor of securing a state park and through his newspaper and personally, he did an immense amount of work in pushing the Greylock bill before the legislature. His name was presented to the governor as a candidate for one of the commissionships and many believed that he would be appointed. He would make an admirable clerk for the commission.

## Investigating Responsibility.

Judge Tucker at Pittsfield heard further testimony yesterday in the inquest on the death of the late Capt. Leonard, on the night of May 31, at the Boston and Albany station. Edward J. Feeley and Edward J. Spall spoke of the crowd and the first discovery of the freight train that caused the trouble. A. L. Wollison stated that he noticed that the freight train did not whistle at either of the grade crossings west of the station as they are supposed to do. Edward Lynch, the man who was injured the same night, was a witness. He thinks he was pushed off the platform and was struck by a train. He is able to be at home, having been recently discharged from the House of Mercy, but he is yet feeble from nervous shock.

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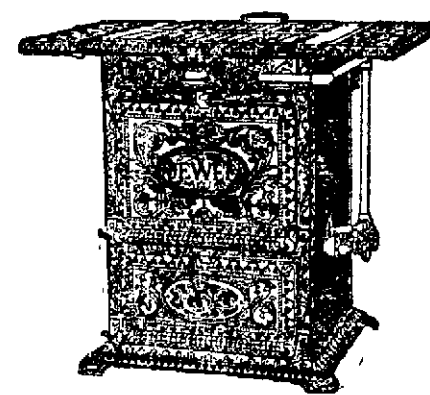
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Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent off on all cash purchases.

## A New Departure==ICE CREAM IN BOXES

We are now putting up our Ice Cream in neat paper cartons and continue to deliver to all parts of the city at the former price—40 cents a quart, 25 cents a pint. Being put up in

boxes, it is sure to be firm and hard, and there is no bother with dishes. Our Ice Cream is guaranteed to be unexcelled for purity and quality. It is made in all flavors and the Neapolitan.

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